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W. A. HENDENHALL,  
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### POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

#### BREATHINGS OF SPRING.

What wak'st thou, spring?—sweet voices in the woods,  
And reed-like echoes that have long been mute;  
Thou bringest back to fill the solitudes,  
The lark's clear pipe, the cuckoo's voiceless flute,  
Whose tone seems breathing mournfulness or glee,  
E'en as our hearts may be.

And the leaves greet thee, spring!—the joyous leaves,  
Whose tremblings gladden many a copse and glade,  
Where each young spray a rosy flush receives,  
When thy south wind hath pierced the whispy shade,  
And happy murmurs running through the grass,  
Tell that thy footsteps pass.

And the bright waters—they too hear thy call,  
Spring the awakener!—thou hast burst their sleep;  
Amidst the hollow of the rocks their fall  
Makes melody, and in the forest deep,  
Where diamonds sparkle, and blue gleams betray  
Their sudden windings to the day.

And flowers!—the fairy peopled world of flowers!  
Thou from the dust hast set that glory free,  
Colouring the cowslip with the sunny hues,  
And penciling the wood anemone;  
Silent they seem, yet each, to thoughtful eye,  
Glow with mute poetry.

But what awakest thou in the heart, oh spring?  
The human heart with all its dreams and sighs!  
Thou that giv'st back so many a buried thing,  
Restorer of forgotten harmonies!  
Fresh songs and scents break forth where'er  
Thou art,  
What wak'st thou in the heart?

Vain longings for the dead!—why come they back  
With thy young birds, and leaves and living blooms?  
Oh! is it not that from thy early track  
Hope to the world may look beyond the tombs?  
Yes, gentle spring; no sorrow dims thine air,  
Breathed by our loved ones there!

From the Rhode Island Star.

#### THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

We love to see the blooming rose,  
In all its beauty drest;  
We love to hear our friends disclose  
The emotions of the breast.

We love to see a ship arrive  
Well laden to our shore,  
We love to see our neighbours thrive,  
And love to bless the poor.

We love to see domestic life  
With uninterrupted joys,  
We love to see a youthful wife  
Not pleased with trifling toys.

We love all these—yet far above  
All that we ever said,  
We love—what every Printer loves,  
To have subscriptions paid.

#### LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON.

From Custis' Recollections, and Private Memoirs.

Twenty-eight years have passed away, since an interesting group were assembled in the Death-room, and witnessed the last hours of Washington. So keen and unparagoned has been the scythe of Time, that of all those who watched over the Patriarch's couch on the 13th and 14th of December, 1799, but a single personage survives.

On the morning of the 13th, the General was engaged in making some improvements in front of Mount Vernon. As was usual with him, he carried his own compass, noted his observations, and marked out the ground. The day became rainy, with sleet, and the improver remained so long exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as to be considerably wetted before his return to the house. About one o'clock, he was seized with chilliness and nausea, but having changed his clothes, he sat down to his in-door work—there being no moment of his time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment.

At night, on joining his family circle, the General complained of slight indisposition, and after a single cup of tea, repaired to his library, where he remained writing until between eleven and twelve o'clock. Mrs. Washington retired about the usual family hour, but becoming alarmed at not hearing the accustomed sound of the library door, as it closed for the night, and gave signal for rest in the well regulated mansion, she arose again, and continued sitting up, in much anxiety and suspense. At length the well known step was heard on the stair, and upon the General's entering his chamber, the lady kindly chided him for remaining up so late,

knowing himself to be unwell; to which Washington made this memorable reply:—"I came as soon as my business was accomplished. You well know, that through a long life, it has been my unvaried rule, never to put off till the morrow the duties which should be performed to-day."

Having first covered up the fire with care, the man of mighty labours at last sought repose; but it came not as it had long been wont to do, to comfort and restore, after the many and earnest occupations of the well spent day. The night was passed in feverish restlessness and pain. "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," was destined no more to visit his couch; yet the manly sufferer uttered no complaint, would permit no one to be disturbed in their rest, on his account, and it was only at daybreak he would consent that the overseer might be called in, and bleeding resorted to. A vein was opened, but without affording relief. Couriers were dispatched to summon Dr. Craik, the family, and Drs. Dick and Brown, as consulting physicians, all of whom came with speed. The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their healing effects, while the patient, yielding to the anxious looks of all around him, waived his usual objection to medicine, and took those which were prescribed, without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resources of their arts were exhausted in unwearying endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

Night approached—the last night of Washington; the weather became severely cold, while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the sufferer, watching with intense anxiety, for the slightest dawning of hope. He spoke but little. To the respectful and affectionate inquiries of an old family servant, as she smoothed down his pillow, how he felt himself, he answered, "I am very ill." To Dr. Craik, his earliest companion in arms, longest tried, and bosom friend, he observed: "I am dying, Sir—but am not afraid to die." To Mrs. Washington, he said: "Go to my secretary, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me." They were brought. He continued: "These are my wills—preserve this one, and burn the other." Which was immediately done. Calling to Col. Lear, he directed: "Let my corpse be kept for the usual period of three days."

Here we would beg leave to remind our readers that, in a former part of this work, we have said that Washington was old-fashioned in much of his habits and manners, and in some of his opinions; nor was he the less to be admired on these accounts. The custom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, and arose, not from fear of premature interment, as in more modern times, but from motives of veneration towards the deceased; for the better enabling the relatives and friends to assemble from a distance to perform the funeral rites;—for the pious watchings of the corpse; and for the many sad, yet endearing ceremonies with which we delight to pay our last duties to the remains of those we have loved.

The patient bore his acute sufferings with manly fortitude, and perfect resignation to the Divine will; while, as the night advanced, it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that his "hour was nigh." He inquired the time, and was answered a few moments to twelve. He spoke no more—the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that his "hour was come." With surprising self-possession, he prepared himself to die. Composing his form at length, and folding his hands upon his bosom—without a sigh—without a groan—the father of his country expired, gently as though an infant died. Nor pang or struggle told, when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while, so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around him could believe that the Patriarch was no more.

It may be asked, and why was the ministry of religion wanting to shed its peaceful and benign lustre upon the last hours of Washington? Why was he, to whom the observance of sacred things were ever primary duties through life, without their consolations in his last moments? We answer, circumstances did not permit. It was but for a little while that the disease assumed so threatening a character as to forbid the encouragement of hope; yet, to stay that summons which none may refuse, to give still farther length of days to him whose "time honoured life" was so dear to mankind, prayer was not wanting to the Throne of Grace. Close to the couch of the sufferer, resting her head upon that ancient book, with which she had been wont to hold pious communion, a portion of every day, for more than half a century, was the venerable consort, absorbed in silent prayer, and from which she only arose, when the mourning group prepared to bear her from the chamber of the dead. Such were the last hours of Washington.

#### A SPLENDID CHANCELLOR.

The Chancellor of Henry IV. did not, like the late Chancellor of George IV. move about on official business in a wretched hackney coach.—Whenever he, (Thomas A. Becket, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury and a saint!) while travelling through France, entered a town, the procession was led by 250 boys, singing national airs; then came his hounds in couples; and these were succeeded by eight wagons, each drawn by five horses, and attended by five drivers in new frocks. Every wagon was covered with skins, and protected by two guards and a fierce mastiff, either chained below or at liberty above. Two of them were loaded with barrels of ale, to be given to the populace; one carried the furniture of the Chancellor's Chapel, another of his bedchamber, and a third of his kitchen, and a fourth of his plate and wardrobe; the remaining two were appropriated to the use of his attendants. These were followed by twelve sumpter horses; on each rode a monkey, with the groom behind on his knees. Next came the esquires bearing the shield and leading the chargers of their knights; then other squires, gentlemen's sons, falconers, officers of the household, knights and clerical, riding two and two; and last of all the chancellor himself, in familiar converse with a few friends. As he passed, the natives were heard to exclaim, "what manner of man must the king of England be, when his Chancellor travels in such state."—*Lingard's History of England.*

Justice is a foundation principle, that cannot be violated without laying the mind open to the invasion of every species of moral depravity.

From the Missouri Republican.

#### A correct narrative of the battle of FORT GRISWOLD.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1781.

MR. CHARLES—I have thought, since last fall, that I would send an account of the battle of Fort Griswold, on Groton Heights, on the 6th September, 1781. The celebration of that event in September last, caused several notices of it to appear in different newspapers, none of which, I think are sufficiently particular or wholly correct. As I was a participant in that catastrophe, and had an opportunity of knowing most of the circumstances, and reasons for remembering them, besides some notes taken subsequently, I enabled I think, to give a clearer account of it (particularly in the details) than any I have seen, and if you believe the following, worthy of publication, you are at liberty to do so.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD.

On the morning of the 6th September, 1781, twenty-four sail of the enemy's shipping appeared to the westward of New-London harbour. The enemy landed in two divisions, of about 800 men each, commanded by that infamous traitor to his country, Benedict Arnold, who headed the division that landed on the New-London side, near Brown's farms; the other division, commanded by Col. Eyer, landed at Groton Point nearly opposite. I was first sergeant of Captain Adam Shapeley's company of State troops, and was stationed with him, at the time, with about twenty-three men, at Fort Trumbull, (on the New-London side.) This was a mere breastwork or water battery, open from behind, and the enemy coming on us from that quarter, we spiked our cannon, and commenced a retreat across the river to Fort Griswold, in three boats. The enemy were so near that they overtook us with their muskets, and succeeded in capturing one boat with six men, commanded by Josiah Smith, a prisoner. They afterwards proceeded to New-London, and burnt the town. We were received by the garrison with enthusiasm, being considered experienced artillerymen; whom they much needed, and we were immediately assigned to our stations. The Fort was an oblong square, with bastions at opposite angles, its longest side fronting the river, in a N. W. and S. E. direction. Its walls were of stone, and were 10 or 12 feet high on the lower side, and surrounded by a ditch. On the wall, were pickets, projecting over 12 feet; above this was a parapet, with embrasures, and within, a platform for the cannon, and a step to mount upon to shoot over the parapet with small arms. In the S. W. bastion was a flag staff, and in the side, near the opposite angle, was the gate, in front of which was a triangular breastwork to protect the gate; and to the right of this was a redoubt, with a three pounder in it, which was about 120 yards from the gate. Between the fort and the river was another battery, with a covered way, but which could not be used in this attack, as the enemy appeared in a different direction.

The garrison, with the volunteers, consisted of about 160 men. Soon after our arrival the enemy appeared in force in some woods about half a mile S. E. of the Fort from whence they sent a flag of truce, which was met by Captain Shapeley, demanding an unconditional surrender, threatening, at the same time, to storm the Fort instantly, if the terms were not accepted. A council of War was held, and it was the unanimous voice that the garrison were unable to defend themselves against so superior a force. But the militia Colonel who was then in the Fort, and had a body of men in the immediate vicinity, said he would reinforce them with two or three hundred men in fifteen minutes, if they would hold out. Col. Ledyard agreed to send back a defiance, upon the most solemn assurance of immediate succor. For this purpose, Col. Ledyard, started, his men being then in sight; but he was no more seen, nor did he even attempt a diversion in our favor. When the answer to their demand had been returned by Capt. Shapeley, the enemy were soon in motion, and marched with great rapidity, in a solid column, to within a short distance of the Fort, where dividing both columns, they rushed furiously and simultaneously to the assault of the S. W. bastion and the opposite sides. They were, however, repulsed with great slaughter; their commander mortally wounded, and Major Montgomery, next in rank, killed, having been thrust through the body, whilst in the act of scaling the walls of the S. W. bastion, by Captain Shapeley. The command then devolved on Col. Beckwith, a refugee from N. Jersey, who commanded a corps of that description. The enemy rallied and returned to the attack with great vigor, but were repulsed with equal firmness. During the attack, a shot cut the halcyons of the flag, and it fell to the ground, but was instantly remounted on a pike pole. This accident proved fatal to us, as the enemy, supposing it had been struck by its defenders, rallied again, and rushing with redoubled impetuosity, carried the S. W. by storm. Until this moment, our loss was trifling in number, being 6 or 7 killed and 18 or 20 wounded. Never was a post more bravely defended, nor a garrison more barbarously butchered. We fought with all kinds of weapons, and at all places with a courage that deserved a better fate. Many of the enemy were killed under the walls by throwing simple shot over on them, and never would we have relinquished our arms, had we had the least idea that such a catastrophe would have followed.

To describe this scene, I must be permitted to go back a little in my narrative. I commanded an 18 pounder on the South side of the gate, and while in the act of sighting my gun, a ball passed through the embrasure, struck me a little above the right ear, grazing the skull, and cutting off the veins, which bled profusely. A handkerchief was tied around it, and I continued at my duty. Discovering, some little time after, that a British soldier had broken a picket at the bastion on my left, and was forcing himself through the hole, whilst the men stationed there were gazing at the battle which raged opposite to them, and observing no officer in that direction, I jumped from the platform and ran to them, crying my brave fellows, the enemy are breaking in behind you! and raised my pike to despatch the intruder, when a ball struck my left arm at the elbow, and my pike fell to the ground. Nevertheless, I grasped it again with my right hand and with the men who turned and fought manfully, cleared the breach. The enemy, however, soon after forced the S. W. bastion, where Capt. Shapeley, Capt. Peter Richards, Lieut. Richard Chapman, and several other men of distinction, and volunteers, had fought with unconquerable courage, and were all either killed or mortally wounded, and which had sustained the brunt of every attack. Col. Ledyard, seeing the enemy within the fort, gave orders to cease firing, and to throw down our arms, as the fort had surrendered. We did so; but they continued firing upon us, crossed the fort and opened the gate, when they marched in, firing in platoons upon those who were retreating to the magazine and barrack rooms, for safety. At this moment, the renegade Col. commanding cried out, who commands this garrison? Col. Ledyard, who was standing near me, answered, "I did, Sir, but you do now," at the same time stepping forward, handing him his sword with the point towards himself. At this instant, I perceived a soldier in the act of bayoneting me from behind. I turned suddenly round and grasped his bayonet, endeavoring to unship it, and knock off the thrust, but in vain; having but one hand, he succeeded in forcing it into my right hip, above the joint, and just below the abdomen, and crushed me to the ground. The first person I saw afterwards, was my brave commander, a corpse by my side, having been run through the body with his own sword, by the renegade. Never was a scene of more brutal wanton carnage witnessed, than now took place. The enemy were still firing upon us in platoons and in the barrack rooms, which were continued for some minutes, when they discovered they were in danger of being blown up, by communicating fire to the powder scattered at the mouth of the magazine, while delivering out cartridges; nor did it then cease in the rooms for some minutes longer. All this time the bayonet was "freely used," even on those who were helplessly wounded, and in the agonies of death. I recollect Capt. Wm. Seymour, a volunteer from Hartford, had 13 bayonet wounds, although his knee had previously been shattered by a ball, so much so, that it was obliged to be amputated the next day. But I need not mention particular cases. I have already said we had 6 killed and 18 wounded, previous to their storming our lines; 85 were killed in all, 35 mortally and dangerously wounded, and 40 taken prisoners to New-York, most of them slightly hurt.

After the massacre, they plundered us of every thing we had, and left us literally naked. When they commenced gathering us up together with their own wounded, they put their hands under the shade of the platform, and exposed us to the sun, in front of the barracks, where we remained over an hour. Those that could stand were then paraded, and ordered to the landing; while those who could not, (of which number I was one) were put in one of our ammunition wagons, and taken to the brow of the hill (which was very steep, and at least one hundred rods in descent) from whence it was permitted to run down by itself, but was arrested in its course near the river, by an apple tree. The pain and anguish we all endured, in this rapid descent, as the wagon jumped and jolted over rocks and holes, is inconceivable, and the jar in its arrest was like bursting the cords of life assunder, and caused us to shriek with almost supernatural force. Our cries were distinctly heard and noticed on the opposite side of the river (which is more than 1/4 mile wide) amidst all the confusion which raged in burning and sacking the town. We remained in the wagon more than an hour before our inhuman conquerors hunted us up, when we were again paraded and laid on the beach, preparatory to embarkation. But by the interposition of Ebenezer Ledyard, (brother to Col. Ledyard,) who humanely represented our deplorable situation, and the impossibility of our being able to reach New-York, 35 of us were paroled in the usual form. Being near the house of Ebenezer Avery, who was also one of our number, we were taken into it. Here we had not long remained, before a marauding party set fire to every room, evidently intending to burn us up with the house. The party soon left it when it was with difficulty extinguished, and we were thus saved from the flames. Ebenezer Ledyard again interfered and obtained a sentinel to remain and guard us until the last of the enemy embarked, about 11 o'clock at night. None of our own people came to us till near daylight the next morning, not knowing, previous to that time that the enemy had departed.

Such a night of distress and anguish was scarcely ever passed by mortals. The five of us were lying on the bare floor—stiff, mangled, and wounded in every manner, exhausted with pain, fatigue and loss of blood, without clothes or any thing to cover us, trembling with cold, and spasms of extreme anguish, without fire or light, parched with exercising thirst, not a wound dressed, nor a soul to administer to one of our wants, nor an assisting hand to turn us during these long tedious hours of the night; nothing but groans and unavailing sighs were heard and two of our number did not live to see the light of the morning which brought with it some ministering angels to our relief. The first was the person of Miss Fanny Ledyard, of Southold, L. I. then on a visit to her uncle, our murdered commander, who held to my lips a cup of warm chocolate, and soon after returned with wine and other refreshments, which revived us a little. For these kindnesses, she has never ceased to receive my most grateful thanks, and fervent prayers for her felicity.

The cruelty of the enemy cannot be conceived, and our renegade countrymen surpassed in this respect, if possible our British foes. We were at least an hour after the battle, within a few steps of a pump in the garrison well supplied with water; and, although we were suffering with thirst, they would not permit us to take a drop of it, nor give us any ourselves. Some of our number, who were not disabled from going to the pump were repulsed with the bayonet, and not one drop did I taste after the action commenced, although begging for it, after I was wounded, of all who came near me, until relieved by Miss Ledyard. We were a horrible sight at this time. Our own friends did not know us even my own wife came into the room in search of me, and did not recognize me, and as I did not see her, she left the room to seek for me among the slain, who had been collected under a large elm tree near the house. It was with the utmost difficulty that many of them could be identified, and we were frequently called upon to assist by their friends in distinguishing them, by remembering particular wounds, &c. Being myself taken out by two men for this purpose, I met my wife and brother, who after my wounds were dressed by Dr. Downer, from Preston, took me—npt to my own home, for that was in ashes, as also every particle of my property, furniture and clothing—but to my brother's where I lay eleven months as helpless as a child, and to this day feel the effects of it severely.

Such was the battle of Groton Heights, such, as far as my imperfect manner and I can describe, a part of the sufferings which endured. Never, for a moment, have I regretted the share I had in it. I would for an agree of honor, and the prosperity which suited to my country from the Revolution, willing, if possible, to suffer it again. I very much, not being able to be with my patriots and covetars at the late celebration.

#### From Niles' Weekly Register Feb. WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

(Concluded from last week.)

We shall hasten to conclude with offering few calculations to show the operation of proposed bill in one respect only, as to the manufacture. We might make up a table of figures—but it will be sufficient to think, to show the actual state of the competition between our own and foreign manufactures, forced by the different prices of wool, or the rates suggested to be laid upon it.

The proposed duty on wool is 7 cents per pound, and 40 per cent ad valorem, at present rising fifty per cent on the 30th June, 1831. And we wish to expressly understand that we do object to this duty, (except on the coarse wool,) provided there is a "market" for it. We laid upon cloth, that a market may be for this valuable product of our farmers; without such market, no duty laid upon wool can advance the price of it one cent per hundred weight.

1st minimum—50 cents per square yard, 16 cents duty, the wool required for the he cloth, will weigh 1 1/2 lbs costing 8 cents per lb in a foreign country.

Specific duty on 1 1/2 lbs wool, 10 1/2 cents

Ad val 50 per cent on 12 cents 6

16 1/2

The duty on this sort of wool, (which is not to be supplied by our farmers,) is 3 cent more than the duty upon the cloth made or to be made out of it.

Carpets—2 1/2 lbs of the same kind of wool the square yard.

Specific duty on 2 1/2 lbs 17 1/2 cents

Ad val 50 per cent on 20 cents 10

27 1/2

Duty proposed 16

In favor of the foreign manufacturer, 11 1/2 Cent per yard!

The preceding results, as to the first minimum we apprehend, must be practically and undoubtedly true. As to the succeeding ones, the results may somewhat depend upon events, not easily ascertained, though the effects of them as they shall happen, could be readily stated. If the proposed increase of duty upon wool, shall reduce its price to the American farmer—their factories may go on; but if the rise of the duty shall add to the value of the material, and place it on an equality with the foreign article the duty being added, the protection extended to the manufacturers in the duty upon cloth, must be graded by that imposed upon wool. And as this principle must act, one way or the other, the wool growers will be seriously injured or the manufacturers destroyed, at the rates of duty proposed. We shall, however, suppose that the duty upon cloth is to be measured by the duty upon wool, as being the only way in which the material can be placed in contrast with the manufacture. There would be no difficulty in solving the matter, if cotton was the subject—for we export that for the supply of foreign manufacturers; and whatever there is of perplexity in it about wool, arises from the egregious blunder made in proposing to protect the product rather than encourage a market for it. The following results will then appear, placing wool at its maximum—7 cents per pound, and 50 per cent ad val.

2d minimum—100 cents the square yard, and 40 cents duty—1 1/2 lbs. of wool to the square yard, worth 34 cents per pound.

Specific duty on 1 1/2 lbs 10 1/2 cents

Ad val. 50 per cent on 51 cents (say 50) 25

35 1/2

44 1/2

40

Shewing that, if the relative prices of wool be maintained, there will 44 per cent only against the foreign manufacturer, by way of protecting our own—for, to the former, the wool, substantially, is duty free. But the present duty on a yard of such cloth is 36 2/3 cents

Deduct duty on 1 1/2 pounds of wool, (or 50 cents, value as before,) 15

at 30 per cent the present duty 15

And there is a present protection of 21 2/3

Yet the business of making such cloth in the United States will be more than seventeen per cent, worse than it now is. "Worse is never less!"

3d minimum—250 cents the square yard, and 100 cents duty; requiring 1 1/2 lb. of wool, worth 50 cents (or more) per pound.

Specific duty, 1 1/2 lb 10 1/2 cents

Ad val. 50 per cent on 75 cents 37 1/2

48

52

100

The present duty on the yard of cloth, costing 250 cents in a foreign country, is 91 2/3 cents; as above, the difference is 52 cents—or, add the present duty on wool, at 50 per cent (22 1/2 cents on the 75 cents cost,) 74 1/2 cents, being 17 cents less duty on the yard than at present imposed—a reduction of more than seven per cent of the protection now afforded, to be added to the present loss of our manufacturers—the relative prices of wool not being affected, as before suggested.

We shall present one other view of the subject. The committee admit, page 6, that "the present price of wool in this country and England, is 50 per cent in favor of the latter country."

\*The committee say that the cost of wool is one half the value of the cloth—1 1/2 pounds at 34 cents is 51. See Mr. Schenck's statement, page 62,—the wool valued at 34 cents, or No 3, we take to be the sort used in the manufacture of these cloths.



The following calculation then, wholly to the present time.

For a square yard of cloth in the United States will cost 125 cents
in England, (50 per cent.

62 1/2  
62 1/2  
37 1/2  
100

the protection is 15 per cent. or 21.23 per cent less than was intended by the tariff of 1815, as reported by Mr. Todd, on a parcel of wool, 230 cents.

It is possible, we misunderstand the tariff, as meant to be applied by the tariff, which certainly we do not intend, know not how else to apply them. We therefore, take the practical case stated in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and cited in the last Register.

A parcel of wool, worth 49 cents per lb. in the United States, was sent to England, and there valued at 26 1/2.

The difference of the value of wool in the United States and England, was \$245.951 "in favor of the latter," or the duties paid on the goods which reduced, on being imported into the U. S., amounted to no more than 252.50, would have left a profit to the domestic manufacturer, on a like quantity of wool, of same quality, used by him, of less than one half per cent! That is, the difference being about 85 per cent higher in this country than in England, (with, perhaps, a difference in the cost of manufacture, while the British manufacturer to send his goods to the U. S. (to get a duty free, as compared with our goods) through these duties levied at the rate of 36.23 per cent, the cost of the goods.

Thus, let the bill be fairly and fully read in any light that may be cast upon it, and the title originally proposed for it by us, "An act to prohibit the manufacture of certain woolen goods, and to prevent an increase of wool in the United States, and for other purposes."

We know (and will answer for it at a high Tribunal) that public opinion, much as we respect the fact, that it is not possible for us, wilfully to misrepresent facts belonging to this great question. We may be mistaken, but will thankfully and humbly acknowledge our error if pointed out, as a gentleman should correct his fellow man. We hope that the committee has been mistaken, though we like not the strange vote in the Senate of New York, directly affecting the principle of the bill, as we understand it.

But we are the more willing to admit mistake, committed from the fact that several of our nearest friends, on a first view of the bill, held an opinion opposed to our own, thinking that it would do. All these have retired from their opinion and adopted ours, anxious as they are for something to be done, by which they may stop their mills, put them into full employment. And this day, Feb. 21, we have received letters from two distant manufacturers, who thought when they wrote, that "the bill would do" so far as wool and woollens were concerned. We venture to say, that by this time, they have changed their opinions; and that they and all others will see the unqualified necessity of imposing "CORRESPONDING DUTIES UPON WOOL AND WOOLLENS," if it is designed to benefit the growers and manufacturers of wool, or EITHER OF THEM.

We submit these remarks with no ordinary feelings of responsibility—and with a degree of diffidence, not usual; but cases of this description must be met, and we shall not fail in the performance of what duty imposes upon us. We have no personal or private concern in this matter, present or in prospect, pro or con. But the protection of domestic industry is "our hobby"—and we think it worth more than all the juggling politics at Washington or elsewhere. We still adhere to the opinion, that it was "combined" at head quarters, a year ago, to defeat any bill for a wholesome modification of the tariff, at the present Session of Congress, and proof is heaped upon proof to strengthen that opinion. Yet much modification may be made, and, at all events, it is a sort of "moral treason," to "despair of the republic," and we shall not abandon the cause of the free laboring classes in the U. S., through good or evil report, or usage of them or ourselves.

It is this falling off—added to frauds at the custom houses and the auction system, which has caused the present distress of our manufacturers, and the reduced price of American wool—and this was effected by British legislation chiefly, in taking off the duty upon wool when we increased it.

11,065 lbs.—whole value in England \$275.90; in the U. S. \$521.85.

We have also a letter from a distinguished gentleman at Washington, which, speaking of the bill, says, "Many of our friends do not understand it."—No wonder. If the committee have not mistakenly prepared it, or we are not grievously ignorant of its principles—there is the work of a mighty magician in it, for "other purposes." It may be observed, that Mr. Coleman of the New York Evening Post, begins to understand it—after having most lustily denounced it, he seems at least half willing that this bill should be supported—pro tempore. See his paper of the 13th.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK.

The following letter is from a gentleman of intelligence, who has the best means of obtaining correct information, and who has for years been an ardent unwavering supporter of the late Gov. Clinton.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, from his friend in the Western part of the State of New York, dated

"Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 29, 1828.

It affords me great pleasure to beat length enabled to assure you that sentiments and exertions like those which animate your patriotic City of Baltimore, now pervade most of the Counties of the State of New York. Our cause is now prospering beyond my most sanguine expectations. The West is making the most important demonstrations in favor of the Administration. Our Electors in the nine Western Districts, will be carried by acclamation. There will hardly be a show of opposition to them—Twenty-six Electors in this State are certainly and unalterably safe. We shall elect an Administration Governor, by far 15 to 20,000 majority. You may rely securely upon all this—I speak the language of truth and soberness. The ballot boxes will make true history of all that I promise in the name of the people."

## THE MILITIAMEN.

From the Marylander.

HARRIS AND MORROW.

We gave in our last, the report of the trials of the Tennessee Militiamen, who departed from Fort Jackson, on the 20th September, 1815, and were tried at Mobile on the 5th December following. Those who may have given to these documents a careful perusal, have no doubt, been fully convinced, that these men were illegally tried, and that such of them as were executed, were sacrificed to the cruel severity of a military despotism, which holds no affinity to, and has no feelings in common with the natural sympathies of mankind.

With these brief introductory remarks, we shall proceed to notice the cases of HARRIS and MORROW, with a view of directing the attention of the public to the particular circumstances of hardship and injustice, with which they are marked.

CASE OF JOHN HARRIS.

We abstract from a letter written by Mr. Isaacs, a personal friend to Gen. Jackson, and a member of Congress from Tennessee, the following account of Harris. He was about fifty years of age, and consequently not subject to military duty; had formerly been a coroner, and as such, became embarrassed; had been sued, and a judgment obtained against him, and three others, his sureties, for five or six hundred dollars, on account of his delinquencies in that office. Being unable to satisfy it, and unwilling to involve his friends, he availed himself of the provisions of a law of the State, suspending legal process for debt, against militiamen in active service, in order to delay the execution of the judgment, and hired as a substitute in the place of a man named Sherrill.

He had a WIFE AND NINE CHILDREN; two of his sons were men, the eldest married and living near him; the second went into the army with him. Harris' youngest child was but four or five years old at the time of his execution. Harris sometimes attempted to preach. The above description of this unhappy man, coming as it does from such authority, will, we presume, be unquestioned by the partisans of the General, and be admitted as correct. We shall now collate the charges preferred against him according to the record of the Court Martial, as returned to the War Department by General Jackson, in 1815, with those preferred by him, in his letter to Mr. —, of this city, published in the "Baltimore Republican," after it had been publicly announced, that the Records could not be found in the department at Washington, and were supposed either to have been lost, or returned to Tennessee.

The charges and specifications against him, according to the Record, are as follows: "JOHN HARRIS, a private of Captain Strother's Company.

CHARGE 1st.—Mutiny.

Specification. In this, between the 10th and 20th September, 1814, he went about through the camp to get assigners to go home on the 20th September, 1814, and stated that he would soon have a larger company than Captain Kilpatrick; and on the morning of the 19th September, he received his proportionable part of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken, cooked it, and on the morning of the twentieth September, 1814, at the end of the reveille beat, marched off, yelling and firing his gun and sword, and in the neighborhood of Fort Strother, he stated that he would retake those who had been taken by Capt. Blackmore.

CHARGE 2d.—Convincing at Mutiny.

Specification. In this, not reporting those who were of the mutinous party, as required by the Rules and Articles of War."

General Jackson, in his letter to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 4, 1826, says:

"In the year 1814, Col. Pipkin, at the head of his drafted militia, was charged with the defence of Fort Jackson, in the heart of the Creek nation, and within my Military District. Whilst thus in command, part of his regiment mutinied—at the head of this mutiny, was a Mr. Harris, a Preacher, and, as my memory now serves me, of the Baptist profession. He broke open the commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted, and destroying what he pleased, proceeded then to the bake house, and set it on fire, and marched off in open defiance of the Colonel, leaving the garrison without provisions, and weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians. I was then at Mobile.

"Informed of this mutiny and outrage by express, I ordered the mutineers and deserters to be pursued, apprehended, and brought back for trial. The ringleaders, Harris at their head, after some time, were apprehended and brought to Mobile in irons, after I had left there for New-Orleans, and had charged General Winchester with the command of that section of the country. They were tried by a Court Martial, and condemned to die—five were shot and the balance pardoned. The others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me and were forgiven—were with me when I marched to Pensacola in 1814; followed me thence to New-Orleans, where they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldierly conduct, and were honorably discharged. These proceedings are on file in the Department of War, where, those who wish for truth, can be informed by applying to the record."

"It is for the public to judge, whether this professed ambassador of Christ, did not well deserve death for the crimes of robbery and arson, and this outrageous mutiny, which jeopardized not only the remainder of the garrison from its exposed situation, but the safety of our country—and whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject for example."

After mature consideration, the Court Martial, whose devotion to the will of General Jackson no one will doubt who has read the disgraceful record either of their ignorance or subservience in the cases of these militiamen, acquitted Harris of yelling and firing his gun, and also of threatening to retake those who had been taken by Captain Blackmore, which in reality were the most unexceptionable parts of the conduct alleged against him in the charges and specifications; for, as his time of service had actually expired on the 20th September, the day on which he left Fort Jackson to return home, his departure from the garrison did not constitute a crime in the eye of the law.

We will now proceed to compare the accusations and assertions contained in Gen. Jackson's letter, with the facts of the case,

as substantiated by the General's own official communications, made at the time; and also with the record of the proceedings of the Court as approved and returned by himself to the War Department.

The charges in Gen. Jackson's letter, are six in number, and we shall despatch them as succinctly as possible.

GENERAL JACKSON, in his letter, says, that Harris broke open the Commissary stores, knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, taking what he wanted, and destroying what he pleased.

The RECORD says, "that on the 19th September, he received his proportionable part of the beef and flour that was forcibly taken, cooked it, and on the morning of the 20th September, 1814, at the end of the reveille beat, marched off." &c.

In the whole of this specification of the charge, (and we all know that specifications are made at least as strong as the circumstances of the case will justify) there is not one word about Harris' having broken open the Commissary's stores, or knocked out the heads of the flour barrels, or of his having taken or destroyed any thing; all that it alleges is, that he received his proportionable part of the beef that was taken, not by him, but by others. But what say the witnesses in this case—Lieutenant Bennett, after stating "that he saw Harris, on the 19th September, with a paper containing a good many names, and the prisoner informed him he only set down such men's names as directed him to do so, and he was informed by those present that it was a list of men's names to draw provisions to go home on the 20th;" he further states, that he "was under his immediate command on the 19th, and that he behaved himself, as usual, well, until the evening, when he saw him with the paper described heretofore."

Edward Stephens proved, "that Harris said he would take down none but such as directed him to do so."

James Alexander, (Sergeant Major,) proved, that Harris "gave up his gun to Capt. Kilpatrick, and thinks he demanded and got a receipt, which he had given for his gun, or the captain wrote one for that purpose."

Ensign Kelly proved that Harris generally behaved himself well, and was obedient to orders.

James Smith proved, that Harris "told him not to go home with the mutinous party."

James Nelson swore, "that he heard General Washington, of Tennessee, say to the members of a court martial, that he did not know whether the men were ordered out for a tour of three or six months, that he had wrote to the Governor, but had received no answer to his letter."

In this brief but faithful sketch of the evidence, there is not one word that gives not a flat contradiction to the whole tenor of Gen. Jackson's charges as contained in his letter; and we might close our refutation of his cruel slanders on the memory of the poor friendly dead; but we wish to show, that owing to some malformation of General Jackson's mind, he has the misfortune of mistaking facts, wherever his own interest or reputation is concerned, or in any manner to be affected by it.

GENERAL JACKSON further states, that Harris proceeded to the bake-house, and set it on fire."

The charges and specifications, as well as the evidence of the witnesses, on the part of the prosecution, are entirely silent on this head; and, therefore, indirectly prove, the whole tale to be unworthy of the least credibility.

GENERAL JACKSON also states that "Harris left the garrison without provisions, and weakened by desertion, that it might have fallen a sacrifice to the Indians."

The RECORD makes no allowance against Harris of his having left the garrison without provisions; but if such were the fact, it would be conceded, that it was full time for him to be off, when there was nothing left for him to subsist on, as his time of service had expired, and as to the danger of the fort falling a sacrifice to the Indians, that we conceive to be the miserable afterthought of a mind, which in viewing the defenceless situation to which it had been reduced, seized upon an imaginary peril as its only means of excuse.

On the 20th September, 1814, Harris left Fort Jackson, at which time, General Jackson says there was danger of its falling a sacrifice to the Indians.

On the 24th May, 1814, nearly four months before, General Jackson in his division order, calling out the very troops that Harris and his companions formed a part of, stated, that "the Creek war, through the Divine aid of Providence, and the valor of those engaged in the campaign, in which you (they) bore a conspicuous share, has (had) been brought to a glorious termination."

So that by the General's own written evidence, the fort was relieved from the danger of falling "a sacrifice to the Indians" by the campaign having been brought to "a happy termination," prior to the date of his letter of the 24th May, 1814. That this "happy termination" was a permanent one, is established by these facts: On the 9th August, 1814, Gen. Jackson and Colonel Hawkins, concluded their notorious ten-mile-square treaty, with those very Indians, which remains to this day a part of the law of the land.

(To be Continued.)

Extract of another letter from the City of New York.

I am glad to find you so firm and sanguine in the re-election of our excellent President. I have all along thought there was sufficient sobriety in the people to defeat Jackson and his followers. In addition to this; the death of Gov. Clinton will produce a very great change in this State in favour of Mr. Adams, for many of the ardent, leading supporters of Jackson, were only so on Clinton's account;—this cause is at an end forever. Several Clintonian Jackson men have told me they did not care a straw for the Old Hero; they only supported him because it had been arranged, in case of his election, Clinton was to be Secretary of State for four years, and then to be made President. The Clinton party is now disbanded—death has dissolved "the contract"—new parties are forming—the people will take their own affairs into their own hands—corrupt leaders will be prostrated, and the head of them at Washington, and his wire drawers at Albany, are now trembling for their fate. In the general crash, honest and good men will obtain their rights, and the National Standard will wave triumphant. It is generally conceded that a citizen of the western part of the State, will be selected for our next Governor, who is a staunch friend of the Administration, and he will be elected by thousands.—Bal. Pat.

Extract of a letter dated Cincinnati, Ohio Feb. 9, from a gentleman of the highest standing, respectability and talents, to his friend in Salem.

"And now, my dear Sir, though in great haste, I will simply say one word upon a subject in which I am sure you feel a deep interest. It is that of the Presidential Election. I left home

the middle of January, went all through New-Hampshire, into the extreme north part of Vermont, then down the Canal to Albany, attended the Legislature there in session a few days; then went to Buffalo upon Lake Erie; thence through the western part of the State of Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh; thence through the western part of Virginia, a part of Kentucky, and am now in Ohio, where I daily see gentlemen from all the Western States. Although I have not time to give you my reasons in detail, yet I tell you with perfect assurance, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is certainly to be our next President. I will write you shortly upon this subject more fully, and give you all the particulars. But depend upon what I say. It will prove true. Nothing can be more astonishing than the re-action already produced in favor of ADAMS."

At a late Convention of Delegates, assembled in the County of Baltimore, the following unanswerably true resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That we consider General Andrew Jackson, as incompetent to fill the duties of the President of the United States, and that we deny the existence of a single evidence of talent, either from his pen or his lip, qualifying him for that distinguished station.

The last Cincinnati Republican contains an "extract of a letter from a member of Congress to a citizen of Cincinnati," which contains, among a variety of statements as outrageous and unfounded, as any we ever recollect to have seen circulated against the present administration, one admission of which we are desirous that the member of Congress and his party shall have the entire benefit.

After telling the citizen of Cincinnati that the resolution of Mr. Sloane relative to the militia men was "obviously penned by Clay," the member of Congress proceeds—"we at once perceived their object, and restricted them to the documents which we knew would not injure Gen. Jackson."

It is thus admitted that restriction was resorted to for the purpose of saving Gen. Jackson from the withering effect of too much truth. Yet after all this preliminary caution, it seems that so much truth leaked out in the documents, that it was thought necessary by the Committee on Military Affairs to prevent the documents from going forth to the public, even after the House had expressly ordered them to be printed, until time was given to prepare a sophisticated report, to accompany them. If the documents were such that, to quote from the "member of Congress," "no honest and unprejudiced man, after perusing them, can fail to approve Gen. Jackson's conduct throughout," whence the necessity of keeping them back, until the report should be prepared to go out with them? Why could not the public be trusted with the perusal of the naked documents? Do the Jackson party, after all their cant about virtue and intelligence disbelieve the existence of those qualities among the American people?—The very course pursued by the Committee of Gen. Jackson, when the information was called for, gives a flat contradiction to the statement of the letter-writer to Cincinnati. The friends of Gen. Jackson did and do fear, the operation of public honesty and intelligence, and they labor to poison the one and blind the other.

As to the slander against "John Sloane, of Ohio," that he is "one of the most malignant tools belonging to Mr. Clay," we but echo the opinions of all who have watched his course in Congress, from his first taking his seat, when we say that there is not in the House a more honest, a more industrious, a more intelligent, nor a more independent member.—Nat. Jour.

On Friday week, during the passage of the Steamboat Delaware, from Newcastle to Philadelphia, it was determined to ascertain the opinion of the passengers on board, respecting the two candidates for the office of President of the United States. There were on board citizens of States of N. Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and New-York. Fifty-five votes were taken, of which there were

For Mr. Adams	37 votes.
For Gen. Jackson	18 votes.

Majority for Mr. Adams—70 votes.

New York Police.—John Stevens, alias Giles, alias Atkinson, was arrested at six o'clock, on Saturday morning the 8th inst, at a house in Wooster street, New York, by Jacob Hays, high constable, his son, and Mr. Homan. Stevens is the accomplice of Reid, and the man who made his escape at the time of the arrest of Reid in Broadway by Hays. Ever since, Hays has been on the track of Stevens. He traced him to Philadelphia and back, to a boarding house in Orchard-street—the same at which Reid boarded. But having left this house, he was, for a short time, lost sight of. On Wednesday last, a little boy, who playing on some logs in Wooster street, found concealed among them, in a handkerchief, a tin box, containing some blank bills of exchange, blank notes of hand, several post notes, from which the filling up had been extracted, and a wig. They were brought to the office, and Hays took his clue therefrom.—He instituted inquiries in the neighborhood for strangers, and ascertained that a man and his wife had lately come to one of the houses in Wooster street to board. At 6 A. M. on Saturday, Hays, with his two trustworthy colleagues, went there and inquired if a man and woman boarded there. They were answered in the affirmative, by a person from the second story window, who said they would be found in the back room. Hays then passed into the house, broke open the door of the room, and rushing in, he caught Stevens in his arms, who jumped out of bed, and was running to an open trunk, which contained pistols, loaded and cocked. Stevens' wife afterwards told Mr. Hays, if he had asked her, she would have opened the door for him. To which the high constable coolly and drily replied, "I forgot that." In the course of his exploration, Hays discovered \$1600 hid in the straw bed upon which they slept.

The parties were then brought to the police office, examined and committed. Much money was found in their trunks, also valuable trinkets, two splendid gold watches, &c. In Stevens' hat was found another wig, and a magnificent pair of black whiskers, wrapped up in a piece of white brownish paper. The post notes spoken of above, ten in number, each for \$500, are identified as having been the property of the Messrs. Al-

lens, and were robbed from the man about two years ago. Of the filling up, only the signatures remain, the other manuscript parts having been extracted with wonderful and consummate skill.

Stevens is an Englishman, and apparently about 30 years of age. He was quite shabbily dressed, in a dark mixed coat, black pantaloons, black hat and boots. The clothes in his trunk seemed to be of the best quality and latest fashion. His wife was dressed in a blue cloth riding habit, and wore a plain leghorn hat with a green gauze veil.

We understand that a gentleman who was in court when Stevens gave his testimony, recognised him as having been in Havana about five years ago, where he pretended to be a son of Lord Erskine—on the faith of which, pretension he swindled a gentleman in that place out of five hundred pounds sterling. He was afterwards advertised in the papers throughout the United States. Stevens was also recognised by another person in court, who saw him some years ago at St. Thomas and St. Barts, where he called himself Mr. Stevens. He afterwards saw him in Cuba, and here he had changed his name to Henry T. Erskine, Esq. He made his escape from Cuba, in a schooner, in company with two young foreigners, brothers, by the name of Hart, who, our readers will recollect, shot themselves in August, 1824, at a boarding house in Nassau street.

Thus has been arrested another of a gang of the most desperate and audacious villains that ever infested any country. It would appear that a band of rogues have conspired together, have organised themselves, and laid their plots with such skill and precision, and with such regard to system, as is absolutely frightful. To show what immense projects were conceived, we will state that Reid is reported to have said in conversation while in Bridewell here—"So now you have got me you think all forgery is over, but in three or four months, you will find I was a mere baby in the business. I intended to have made one hundred thousand dollars, and then have quitted. Hays, when he arrested me, took the wrong man. If he had taken the other, he would have blasted my prospects forever. Every thing was under his breast." Furthermore, on Stevens have been found fac-similes of the signatures of almost every commercial house of note in almost every city in the Union.

Under such circumstances, is there not great cause for alarm, and great necessity for vigilance? And are not this cause and this necessity immeasurably enhanced, from the too probable fact that many of the gang are yet at large?

The Asiatic Journal announces that Mr. Richmond, an army surgeon in India, has, within eight months restored to sight nearly 800 blind persons. He calculates that there are in the British East India possession upwards of half a million of people with cataracts, &c. who may be restored to sight by an operation as simple as that of blood letting.

From the Charleston Courier, March 6.

The funeral of Brigadier Gen. Geddes, and of his eldest son, John Geddes, Jr. will take place this afternoon at 10 o'clock, from their late residence. Meeting street.

The sudden death, within a few hours of each other, of two out of three of the remaining members of this much afflicted family, has caused a deep feeling of regret and commiseration, in our community. General Geddes was in the enjoyment of his usual health, until within a very short period of his dissolution—he was attacked with apoplexy, and notwithstanding the best medical aid was at hand, and the usual remedies resorted to, expired almost immediately. His Son, soon after, swooned away on beholding the corpse of his Father, and in the course of a few hours, was himself a corpse.

From the Médico-Chirurgical Review.

PERMANENT EVIDENCE OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.

By Dr. GEO. GREGORY.

1. A proper vaccine scar should be distinctly defined, even after a lapse of 20 years; in order to which, it is nearly indispensable that the scar should remain on, or, at least, that cicatrization should be completed till the 21st day. In some cases, the cicatrix is formed by the 14th or 15th day,—and then, "vaccination is imperfect."

2. The true and perfect vaccine scar is circular, or nearly so. When common inflammation supervenes early, the scar is irregular in form, and the system is still open to the small pox, more or less modified.—The diameter of the circular scar is not material. The largest, however, which he considers compatible with safety will be that of a sixpence or a small wafer.

3. The vaccine scar should be indented and radiated; though he does not insist on there appearances as a sine qua non in the proofs of perfect vaccination.

The sources of imperfection in the progress of vaccination are chiefly the following:—effete virus; hence the inoculation should always be with fresh matter and not by points, if possible;—pre-occupation of system by some other important process, as dentition, visceral inflammation, fever, hooping-cough, porrigo favosa, or herpes;—and lastly, a too advanced period of life at the time the process of vaccination is instituted.

Parisian Dancers.—To show how judiciously and economically theatrical money is expended, it is only necessary to state, that these "Artistes" receive from the Managers of the Federal street theatre, Boston, the sum of three thousand dollars, for dancing thirty-six minutes—that is, for capering four minutes before an audience nine evenings. If this is not dancing a profitable jig, we know not what is—not for the managers, however, for these Parisian adventurers have failed to attract much notice.—This is right; an exhibition so disgraceful, should be left solitary.

To the Publishers of Papers and Periodicals Works throughout the U. States.

It is intended before, or certainly by, the 1st of May next, in a pamphlet, with other statistical matters, to notice all Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, and the City or Town where published, by whom, and the conditions of publication, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each of you, who will insert this notice once, and forward a paper or a copy of the work you publish, to Philadelphia, directed to

"THE TRAVELLER," Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1828.



On Sunday last a mutiny broke out among the crew of the sloop Bolivar, while between Chester and Marcus Hook, on her passage from Philadelphia to East Florida, which resulted in the death of the Captain, Robinson, who was thrown overboard and drowned. The vessel was taken possession of by the Collector of Marcus Hook, and the crew placed in confinement in the Chester Jail. The Captain has left a family in Philadelphia to lament his untimely end.

**The Mercer Potato.**—That best of all roots of the potato kind, called by this name, is the production, or may we not, like paddy, say "native," of a neighboring State. It has been a question among our farmers for many years, and even from the time of its first appearance upon our tables, whether it was produced by an improved mode of raising the potato, or whether it was a foreigner. This question we are at length enabled to settle by the assistance of a very kind friend of ours in this borough, who, like ourselves, loves a good potato as well as any one.

That species of potato called "Mercer," was originally raised in Mercer county, Pa. by a gentleman of the name of John or Charles Gilkey, an enterprising farmer; and are there called Nophanocks, from the name of a creek which passes through that county. About twenty years ago one of the above named gentlemen, by way of amusement—or perhaps a more plausible inducement—to make some remuneration for a sterile way of living, (they both being bachelors) planted the apple of a potatoe, there generally used; from which seed has sprung this delightful root.

If the people, of the United States, were incompetent to judge of the ability with which the affairs of the General Government have been administered, and were compelled to look up to the most eminent and talented citizens for the truth, there would be no lack of information from the very highest sources, which would go to say that the administration of our laws have been just and proper, and under the present executive, the nation has prospered to a degree hardly paralleled; but the people are not too ignorant to judge for themselves. Mr. Jefferson was the decided friend of John Q. Adams, and upon various occasions not only expressed his approbation of the wisdom of the people in selecting him for the presidency, but expressed fears for the success of Jackson, in the event of whose election the good understanding and harmony which so happily exists among the States, must be interrupted. Mr. Jefferson looked upon General Jackson as a man every way incompetent to the duties of so high a station.

Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, have also unequivocally testified their approbation of the measures of Mr. Adams. It has been said by the Jackson presses that these gentlemen are hostile to Mr. Adams, and have expressed a favorable opinion to the pretensions of the opposing candidate; but this is merely a say so—not a word can be brought as having fallen from the lips of either of them to that effect. Mr. Madison, during his administration, was convinced of the abilities of Mr. Adams, and his increasing worth to the nation; and Mr. Monroe has good ground for the high opinion which he entertains of his Secretary of State, Chief Justice Marshall, a man who occupies no mean station in the annals of our country also bears witness to the virtue and purity of every motive of the executive, and has not been backward to declare, as every honest man should, and if he were candid would, declare, "THAT THE AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY CANNOT BE BETTER ADMINISTERED THAN THEY ARE BY THE PRESENT INCUMBENT." But we do not rest the word of Mr. Adams alone upon the opinion of other men. We have the fruit of the tree to judge it by. Every official act is open and plain, and goes forth to the people that they may judge of its correctness. We would ask, has the American people ever enjoyed more happiness, or the country greater prosperity, since we have been a nation, than at this time? This cannot be denied. We need not inquire into the motive of the opposition in endeavoring to put out a wise and prudent man, and put in an ignorant crackbrain, when we see the very presses that three years ago spoke the truth of, and laid down their candid objections to, the man who they now support and bedaub with praise. Three years ago we were told by the Delaware Gazette, that Gen. Jackson was "the MOST OBJECTIONABLE" of all the candidates for the Presidency—"with respect to Gen. Jackson's being a STATESMAN, we must confess WE do not know WHERE TO LOOK FOR THEM."—THE HASTY TEMPER AND VIOLENT PASSIONS of Gen. Jackson, amount with us to an INSUPERABLE objection to him as a candidate for the executive chair of the nation. A REPUBLIC should be extremely cautious in elevating a military leader to a high and important station, however amiable he may be in his manners, and pacific in his dispositions; and none but those possessing the most exalted qualifications, and those of the most ha-

cific kind, should ever be THOUGHT of for the office; but he, whose greatest recommendation IS A DISREGARD TO LAW, JUSTICE, OR PROPRIETY, when they stand in the way of the accomplishment of a favorite measure, though of doubtful propriety, should be avoided as a MORE DANGEROUS MAN than one who is an OPEN AND DECLARED FOE to our country and our liberties!"

Were we to ask for the motive which could possibly induce a human being with common intellect and understanding, so to belie himself, what answer should we expect to receive—the truth will not be divulged. This language is not peculiar to that paper alone—many throughout the country, who thus openly and candidly spoke the truth respecting Gen. Jackson, and who we did then believe had the good of their country at heart, although they did not advocate Mr. Adams, now run counter to sentiments then expressed, and unsay all they then declared. Base must be the mind and prostituted the principles of such men. The simple fact of their being permitted to fasten themselves to Gen. Jackson should alone be sufficient to destroy him in the estimation of the people.

The Wilmington and Elkton Rail Road Bill passed the Maryland House of Delegates on Thursday last, by a vote of 36 to 30. The length of the rail road will be about 21 miles.

**The Jackson Meeting.**—In our last publication we took a slight notice of a Jackson Meeting which was held at the house of Colonel Patrick McConoughy, in St. Georges hundred on the 4th inst. at which Christopher Vandegrift, president, and Doctor James N. Sutton acted as Secretary. We did not intend, at the time, to take any further notice of the meeting; having enjoyed a hearty laugh after reading the proceedings—but upon a second perusal we thought it would be selfish if we did not give our readers an opportunity to enjoy it likewise. After the Secretary tells us he delivered a "very appropriate address," he ushers in some four or five "very appropriate" resolutions, penned, perhaps, by "mine host," which certainly do great credit to the head of their author—and which were unanimously adopted!!

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the national nomination of General Andrew Jackson, for President, and John C. Calhoun, Vice President.

Resolved, That we feel elevated at the result of the late investigation in Congress upon the subject of the "Six Militiamen," and upon the investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, of the intrigue and management of Henry Clay.

Resolved, That we regret the unexpected adjournment of the Legislature of our State.—But cordially approve of the firmness and integrity of the Jackson members of said body.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Dr. Sutton, for his very appropriate address upon this occasion.

We hope the members of the meeting may continue to "feel elevated," even after the perusal of David White's "testimony"—and that they may experience no depression of spirits until the 7th day of October next.

Next follows the toasts, but a few of which we can spare room for; the reader, however, can judge of the patriotic feeling that animated every bosom, upon the occasion.

**By the Chairman.**—Gen. A. Jackson, may he wield the Sword of State from March 4, 1829 to 1833, with as much satisfaction to the "Sovereign People," as he did the Sword of war in 1815, at New Orleans.

**By the Secretary.**—Gen. A. Jackson—the decided and efficient friend of the "American System." Above bargain and sale, intrigue and corruption—neither a varying weather cock, nor subject to the common infirmities of Clay. The friend of equal Law and equal Liberty, the protector of the rights of man, let the people be as true to him, as he was true to them, and his election to the Presidency of the United States is morally certain.

Will the gentleman be so good as to inform us how long since the General became the "efficient friend of the American System." One or two other passages in the toast we should like to hear explained. Did he "protect the rights" of the six militia men?

**By Mr. Nelson.**—Jackson and Calhoun—the people's candidates, may the people of Delaware be as arch that can't be broken by equal pressure.

**By J. M. Merritt.**—The 4th March 1829 will prove that the People of the United States are not to be imposed upon by the present administration any longer.

**By Mr. Manlove.**—A cobweb pair of breeches, a sheepskin saddle, a rough trotting horse, and a long journey to the enemies of Gen. Jackson.

We hope Mr. Manlove does not claim originality for his toast—we would not maliciously deprive him of the honour of the production, but it has by "oft repeating" become as thin as the gentleman's breeches.

**By G. Floyd.**—Moses of old was a true prophet, but Samuel has proved the modern Moses to be a false one.

**By Wm. Haines.**—The memory of his excellency the late Dr. Witt Clinton, may his name be handed down to the latest posterity.

**By a Citizen.**—Union's best bond, a hoop of old Hickory.

It has been asserted by the Jackson presses, and reiterated from one end of the country to the other, that if the testimony of Mr. David White, had been taken before the Senate of Kentucky, relative to the charge of "management, bargain, sale," &c. there was no doubt that Mr. Clay would have been convicted by it. Mr. White, it was said, possessed the secret.—He was the gentleman who could tell all about the intrigue between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, and they wished no better evidence of the fact

than the administration members of the Senate, refusing to receive his testimony. "Why did they not hear Mr. White?" say they, "why was he not permitted to give his testimony in relation to the bargain—it was through fear of the damning facts which would have been established, to the infamy and shame of Mr. Clay." Now the fact is, the friends of Mr. C. did not refuse to let Mr. White give his testimony; but Mr. W. resided within twelve miles of the Senate chamber, and the friends of Mr. Clay insisted that he should come in person and give his testimony; and they would not receive it in any other way.

The Washington Telegraph of the 6th inst. under the head "remarkable coincidence," asserts that "Mr. in his last address to the public, has published the statement of all his colleagues of the Kentucky delegation, who voted with him for Mr. Adams, except that of David White; and at the late investigation before the Senate of Kentucky, Mr. Clay's friends refused to permit the declaration of this same David White to be given in evidence." Now mark what follows: On the very day that the Telegraph appeared with this article in its columns, it was met by the Kentucky Gazette of the 22d February, containing Mr. White's testimony, drawn up and published with his own signature, completely and entirely falsifying the supposed "damning facts" sought to be inferred from its omission.

We here subjoin the letter of Mr. White, that the friends of correct principles may see his statement and applaud his candour; and that the Jacksonites of this State may know how far the testimony of David White proves the charge of corruption upon a man whose character is as pure as his fame is brilliant.

"I regret that necessity compels me at this time to vindicate myself. Standing in the attitude I do in reference to the late election, nothing should have tempted me to appear before the public, but the indispensable duty which I owe to my own reputation, and if any apology is due from me, for making this publication, I rely for my justification upon the extraordinary and unnecessary use that has been made of my name. On all fit occasions, I have explained to my late constituents, the views and motives which led me to vote for Mr. Adams. To them I have been explicit and uniform; and yet I am often made to speak facts and sentiments, which I never delivered or entertained. This may be the effect of accident, or of misapprehension, growing out of detached points of the same conversation, but one thing is certain, that I never have authorized my name to be used to criminate any man or party. I have not before this written any thing on the subject, and from that circumstance, many persons believe that I am possessed of some important secret, which, if disclosed, would shed abundant light upon the matter of controversy, and hence I have alternately been the subject of censure and misrepresentation, by both parties. I have no secrets to communicate. When I gave my vote to Mr. Adams, I did it under the firm persuasion, from the information I had received through many intelligent gentlemen, of high political standing within my district, that I was acting in strict conformity to the will of my constituents. That will, I shall always be proud to obey, and although the choice made, may be disapproved, yet I feel assured that my motives will not be impugned by those disposed to do me justice.

Legislative instructions had been received it is true, but that instruction had lost its influence before it had reached its destination. It was considered, and so represented, as a kind of political juggle for effect upon local politics. So far as I have been implicated in connection with my late colleagues, in the alleged management, bargain, sale, &c. in the election of the President, and in the formation of his Cabinet, I plead conscious innocence, and am willing to bow with humble submission, to the award of an intelligent and just people. That my colleagues, or either of them, were guilty of the charge, cannot be established by me. I know of no impropriety of conduct, or impropriety of motive on the part of either of them, which would authorize me to attach to either of them the least criminality.

I shall, in the exercise of my constitutional right of suffrage, vote for the Jackson Ticket, and I will support it with zeal. Any opposition I may offer to the re-election of Mr. Adams, grows out of circumstances foreign from, and entirely unconnected with his late election by the House of Representatives. DAVID WHITE. Lawrenceburg, Feb. 17th, 1828.

## MARINE.—Port of Brandywine.

CLEARED.  
March 18—Brig Panther, W. Indies, J. Price & Son.  
Sloop Capitol, Frambers, N. Haven, J. & E. Canby.  
Schooner Charlotte & Sarah, Bartlett, do J. H. Price.

## Delaware Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Delaware Bible Society, convened in Wilmington, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Ridgely, agent of the American Bible Society, March 2d, 1828, after an address by the Rev. Mr. Ridgely, it was

Resolved, That, in reliance on Divine Providence, and the co-operation of the Bible Societies of Kent and Sussex counties, we will supply every destitute family in the State, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, before the first of March, 1829.

Resolved, That Willard Hall and E. W. Gilbert be a Special Committee to carry into effect the above resolution.

## Next Wednesday, for Prizes!

The Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, 16th Class, will be drawn on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Lafayette Hotel, Wilmington. Amount \$7,205 dolls.

Capital prize \$5,000! Tickets \$2; shares in proportion.

We have furnished ourselves with a choice collection of wholes, halves, and quarters, which we shall be much pleased to hand out to our patrons.

Nos. 9, 40, 41, the capital prize of \$5,000! in the last Scheme, was paid by us on the 18th instant.

Apply to, or address

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

March 20th.

## HORSE BILLS

Printed at the Office of the Delaware Weekly Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st., on reasonable terms.—Orders will meet with prompt attention.

The Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of Newcastle County, will be held in the 2d Presbyterian church, Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock; at which time the Annual Report will be read, and Addresses be delivered. A general attendance of the citizens is invited and solicited. March 20.

## Wilmington Card Factory,

ISAAC PEIRCE,  
South West Corner of Market and High streets,  
Wilmington, Del.

Has now on hand a good assortment of MACHINE CARDS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from Manufacturers will be promptly executed. As he employs the best materials and greatest care in their construction, he is prepared to warrant them to perform equal to any that can be procured.

Persons wishing to supply themselves are respectfully invited to call and examine them. March 10, 1828. 16—4t.

## BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 3.] AN ACT making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; that is to say.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to one Machinist, in the Patent Office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in the Department of State, including the expenses of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to one Clerk in said office, per act of 26th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and, also, for one Clerk, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

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For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

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For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

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For compensation to one Clerk in said office, per act of 26th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; and, also, for one Clerk, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing and distributing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; and also, for additional salary of four Clerks, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, including the allowance for stamping ship's registers, in full of all allowances, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the General Land Office, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, nineteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowances to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters, for expenses of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, books, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department and the several offices therein, including the expenses of stating and printing the public accounts for the year 1828, and for advertising notices in relation to the reimbursement of certain portions of the public debt, thirty-four thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings; and for the repairs of engines, hoists, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

For one Clerk in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per act of 2d March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars.

For books, maps, and plans, for the War Department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchases, per act of 26th May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, eight hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation



one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Messenger in said office, in full of all allowances, seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in said office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the War and Navy Buildings, and for the incidental and contingent expenses, including oil, fuel, candles, and labor, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, six thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of the Postmaster General, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in said office, per act of the twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars, and for Clerks, per act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, six thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Messengers in said office, in full of all allowances, one thousand and fifty dollars, and also, for one additional Assistant Messenger, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Florida, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, thirty-three thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty-four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and forty-three cents.

For compensation to the commissioner of the Public Buildings in Washington City, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wages in gold and silver coinage of the Mint, and for the occasional employment of an assistant engraver, the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated to these objects, amounting to twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-five cents.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Michigan Territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, and printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, and for deficiency of the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, seven thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Arkansas Territory, including additional compensation to the Judges, to the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Arkansas Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary of the Florida Territory, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Florida Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation and mileage to the members of the Legislative Council, and printing the laws, and the contingent and incidental expenses of said Council, six thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, and also, for additional compensation to the District Judge of the District of Missouri, to the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seventy-nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, for the present year, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those of the several Territories, ten thousand nine hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of Jurors and Witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions, for offences against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Governments, two thousand and fifty dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light-houses, floating lights, beacons, buoys, and aids, including the purchase of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvements, and contingent expenses, one hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars.

For completing a light-house on Barker's Island, near Mount Desert, in Maine, being the amount of an appropriation for that object, carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first day of December last, one thousand three hundred dollars.

For placing six buoys in the Vineyard Sound, in addition to the appropriation already made, fifty dollars.

For building a light-house on Cove Point, instead of Cedar Point, as heretofore ordered, in Maryland, being the amount of an appropriation for that object carried to the surplus fund on the thirty-first day of December last, five thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For the erection of two light-houses on Cape Elizabeth in Maine, in addition to the appropriation of three thousand dollars made by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For placing three buoys on the bar at the entrance of St. Augustine Harbor, in Florida, in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars, made by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and eighty dollars.

For placing three buoys in St. Mark's Harbor, in Florida, in addition to the appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars, made by act of second March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and eighty dollars.

For stationary and books for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the Keepers of the Public Archives in Florida, one thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims of the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be ascertained and admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, twelve thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Mexico, and Colombia; for the salary of Charge des Affaires at Stockholm, the Netherlands, Lisbon, Guatemala, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Peru and Chili; for outfit of a Minister to London, of the Charge des Affaires at Chili and Brazil, and to cover an outfit to the present Charge des Affaires at Colombia; for the salaries of the Secretaries of Legation, and for contingent expenses of all the Missions abroad, including one hundred thousand dollars, which is the unexpended balance of appropriation applicable to the aforesaid objects, one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Agents of Claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of distressed American season in foreign countries, twenty-five thousand dollars, including an unexpended appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars.

For Registers for ships and vessels, and Lists of crews, four thousand dollars.

For the expense of bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of Government, six thousand six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pass to the credit of the Postmaster General the sum of twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, being the sum actually expended during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for extra clerk hire, in the Department of the General Post Office, for repairs of the buildings of that Department, and for contingencies.

Approved: Feb. 12, 1828.

**Delaware and N. Carolina Consolidated Lottery.**

SIXTH CLASS.

Fifty-Four Numbers by Ternary Combination, Eight Drawn Ballots.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 26th of March, 1828, at Wilmington, Del.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5,000	1 of 1,168
1 of 1,000	1 of 800
1 of 600	1 of 500
1 of 400	1 of 300
5 of 200	10 of 100
10 of 100	25 of 20
42 of 15	72 of 12
92 of 6	1058 of 4
8280 of 2	

9,624 Prizes.  
15,180 Blanks.

Whole Ticket, \$2.00 | Quarters, \$0.50  
Halves, \$1.00 |

**ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,**  
No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Washington, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District Nounou or Rik River, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East.  
Townships Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight, of Range Two, East.  
Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East.  
Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.  
Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven East.  
Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.  
Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East.  
Township Seven, of Range One and Two West.  
The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:  
GEO. GRAHAM,  
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.

Feb. 28.

**Large Bread**  
At No. 103, Shipley street, Wilmington.

The subscriber being solicited by his friends, has determined to commence baking *Diapsalia* or *bran bread*, and now begs leave to inform his friends and the public that they can be supplied with this bread, and, as usual, with *wheat and rye bread*, in lots so large for the price, that he thinks families who call on him will find it cheaper to purchase of him than to bake for themselves.

He also keeps on hand a general assortment of CAKES, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The public may rest assured that the above bread and cakes will be made from the best flour and by the best workmen.

Weight and Price.

24 lbs. Wheat Bread, for	64
24 " Wheat and Indian Bread, for	64
24 " Diapsalia, or bran bread, for	64
24 " Rye bread, for	64

A great variety of Confectionary, Fruits, Cordials, &c., wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

MILLER DUNOTT.  
March 3, 1828.

**AN ORDINANCE**

To authorize the borrowing of a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Borough Council of the Borough of Wilmington, and it is hereby ordained by the same*, That James Brobson, Esq., Wm. Larkin, and James Gardner be, and they are hereby appointed a committee, who are authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the Borough of Wilmington, for the purpose of distributing the Brandywine water from the public basin, through the streets, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Wilmington, and other purposes, a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and reimbursable at the end of fifteen years from the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained*, That the person or persons from whom the said sum of money shall be borrowed, shall receive a credit for the same on the books of the Treasurer of the Borough, and that certificates shall be issued to such person or persons, stating that the Borough of Wilmington is indebted to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, in a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly; and that the certificates shall be signed by the first Burgess, under the public seal of the Borough, and the Treasurer thereof; and the said certificates shall be transferable only on the books of the Treasurer of the Borough, personally or by attorney.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained*, That the faith of the Borough of Wilmington, and the proceeds of the taxes annually levied in the said Borough, be, and the same is hereby pledged, for the redemption of the principal and interest of the said loan.

Passed at the Town Hall, March 5, 1828.

JAMES BROBSON, First Burgess.  
Attest: J. E. PATRICK, Clk. B. Council.  
26-1f.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm.

THOMAS BETTLE,  
JOSHUA C. JENKINS.  
No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia.  
2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22-4t.

**Wholesale Drug Store.**  
No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES,  
PAINTS,  
OILS,  
VARNISHES,  
DYE-STUFFS,  
WINDO GLASS,  
SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,  
(Late Bettle & Jenkins.)  
2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22-4m.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
V. MINEAL & SON,  
No. 98, & 100, Market Street,  
Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,  
200 " do " Lace Boots,  
1200 " do " Fine Shoes,  
2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.  
6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size.  
2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe soles, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, 1500 pair of Coarse Water-Proof Boots.

The above articles will be sold low, for cash or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail; and country merchants would find it to their advantage to call, as they will be supplied on as favorable terms as they could meet with in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

**Machine Cards.**  
WILLIAM MARSHALL,  
No. 40, West High-street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Manufactures and keeps on hand a constant supply of all kinds of Machine Cards, both for Cotton and Woollen Factories. Also, Fullers' and Hatters' Iron and Brass Jacks, Complete Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks, at Philadelphia prices.

N. B. The highest will be given to about 150 good setters if they apply as above.

12mo. 20th, 1827. 14-1y.

**TO THE AFFLICTED!**

In justice to myself, I have been induced to reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made upon me and others by swain, the vendor of a certain Panacea in this city. I do this, in order to remove from the public mind, the false impressions which may arise out of his pompous and incorrect statement in the public prints. Mr. Swain wishes to establish the belief, that he is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea, upon which he has built his fortunes; and not satisfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn all others as spurious and false imitations. Now nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH. I have been acquainted with the ORIGINAL PREPARATION OF SWAIN'S MANUFACTURE HIS RECEIPE, FOR UPWARDS OF TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAINED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO NOW RESIDES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO HAS USED IT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUMERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. In every case where I have administered this medicine, its powerful virtues have not been known to fail; this, of itself, and I have certificates to substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr. Swain's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I am, with the increasing orders for it, which are reaching me from various parts of the Union, should not have thought it necessary to make this plain statement of the relative merits of the case, had not Mr. Swain, on one occasion, when a Lady personally waited on him, to purchase his Panacea, and complained of his extortionate price, remarking to him that she could purchase mine for half the money, advised her not to take any of it for fear it might produce fatal consequences, and went on to say that it was not genuine. Thousands of persons who are now enjoying the blessings of health, established by its use, will bear me out of this assertion. THAT "PARKER'S VEGETABLE PANACEA" IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIN'S, AND CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVEN EFFICACIOUS, WITH SECURITY AND FREEDOM. AND I DO SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION, AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT—THAT MY MEDICINE, AND HIS ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ANY MERGUAL PREPARATION.

JOHN A. PARKER.

**Vegetable Renovating Panacea.**  
Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

**FOR THE CURE OF**  
**Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat, Tetters, Ulcers, &c. &c.**

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

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By JOHN A. PARKER.

Directions for using this Medicine, and certificates from respectable persons who it has radically cured of various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended by many respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

**PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.**  
\$20 PER DOZEN.

Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to

JOHN A. PARKER,  
To the care of Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

**CERTIFICATES.**

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,  
Witness, J. H. STEWART.  
Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

Philadelphia, April 11th 1827:

I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.

JAMES C. MURCH.

The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommended notice of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, a highly respectable Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility, in which the stomach participated largely—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion meliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous affection or carries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed to be Rheumatic—and who has long suffered with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb by gangrene. By request, I called to see her to-day; viewed the ulcer, which is now not more than a fourth, in diameter and depth, of what it was originally—is much less swollen, very slightly painful—and she says she has received more benefit from the two bottles of Parker's Panacea, than from any medicine that had been before administered."

If the above recommended notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service.

E. A. ATLEE.  
Philadelphia 5th mo. 30, 1827.

Sold by JOSEPH BRINBURGH, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington.

Also, at J. HALLAN'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market street.

**Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.**

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at No. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets—and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of casting, such as

Retorts, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists.  
Soap-Boiler's Kettles and Kirs.  
Paper-Mill Screw-pins and Boxes.  
Calender Rollers of any pattern.  
Steam Engine work in general.  
Mill Gearing of all kinds.  
Plough Castings.

Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn out all of which will be done with neatness and dispatch, under the immediate direction of William Hamilton.

Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
3d mo. 8th, 1828. No. 96, Market street.  
28-3m.

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Busby & Bassett, 62, market st.  
John Patterson, 30 market Street.  
W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, market Street.  
John R. Brinkley, corner of market & Queen streets.  
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.  
Alar Thompson, 43 market st.  
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.

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Joseph Mendenhall & Co. corner of King and Second streets.  
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Peter Horn, corner King and front sts.  
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.  
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.  
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James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

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Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.  
Elisha Huxey, Broad, one door below King.

**Watch Makers.**  
Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.  
Charles Canby, 83 market st.  
George Jones, 25 market-st.

**Silver Smiths and Jewellers.**  
James Guthrie, 41 market st.  
Emmor Jefferis, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House.  
Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

**Curriers.**  
John Guyer, No. 23, Market-st., and 26, Shipley-st.  
James Webb, High, between Orange and Shipley-sts.

**Cabinet Warehouse.**  
John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d

**Tobacco & Segar Manufacturers**  
Thomas A. Starret, 10 west high st.

**Bread and Biscuit Bakers.**  
Miller Dunott, 103 Shipley st.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Machine Cards**—Isaac Perce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts. **Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer**—Lea Pusey, No. 10, East Queen-st. **Union School**—George W. S. Mackay, Teacher, front-st., near the corner of west-st.

**Bernard M'Guigen**, bottles Porter, Ale and Cider, at No. 81, market-st., and 15, East Third-st.

**Plough Making and Wheelwrighting**—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.

**Iron and Coal Merchant**—Thomas Garrett, Jr. 39, Shipley-st.

**Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant**—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.

**Tanner**—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattell and Orange-sts.

**Lottery and Exchange Office**—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.

**James C. Allen Teacher** No. 103, Orange-st above the Hay-Scales.

**Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer**, corner of market and second streets.

**Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker**, corner of shipley and broad streets.

**Iron Foundry**—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts.

**Morocco Manufactory**—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.

**Conveyancer**—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.

**Patent Hay and Grain Rakes**—Joshua Johnson & son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills.

**Notary Public and Conveyancer**—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.

**Livery Stable**—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.

**China, Glass and Queensware store**—David Smyth, 68 market st.

**Druggist & Chemist**—Joseph Brinburgst 85 market st.

**Druggist**—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

**JOSEPH DRAPER,**  
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY J. PEPPER,  
**Silversmith and Jeweller,**  
respectfully informs the public that he has removed to

**NO. 77, MARKET-ST.**

The stand lately occupied by CHAS. CANBY, next door above the Farmers' Bank, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

**Silver Spectacles, Table and Tea Spoons,**  
And all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware at reduced prices for CASH.

The highest cash and exchange prices given for old gold and silver.

Wilmington, May 11, 1827. 35

**Vegetable Renovating Panacea.**  
Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

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George Jones, 25 market-st.

**Silver Smiths and Jewellers.**  
James Guthrie, 41 market st.  
Emmor Jefferis, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House.  
Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

**Curriers.**  
John Guyer, No. 23, Market-st., and 26, Shipley-st.  
James Webb, High, between Orange and Shipley-sts.

**Cabinet Warehouse.**  
John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d

**Tobacco & Segar Manufacturers**  
Thomas A. Starret, 10 west high st.

**Bread and Biscuit Bakers.**  
Miller Dunott, 103 Shipley st.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Machine Cards**—Isaac Perce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts. **Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer**—Lea Pusey, No. 10, East Queen-st. **Union School**—George W. S. Mackay, Teacher, front-st., near the corner of west-st.

**Bernard M'Guigen**, bottles Porter, Ale and Cider, at No. 81, market-st., and 15, East Third-st.

**Plough Making and Wheelwrighting**—Abraham Alderdice, corner of Market and Water-st.

**Iron and Coal Merchant**—Thomas Garrett, Jr. 39, Shipley-st.

**Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant**—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.

**Tanner**—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tattell and Orange-sts.

**Lottery and Exchange Office**—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.

**James C. Allen Teacher** No. 103, Orange-st above the Hay-Scales.

**Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer**, corner of market and second streets.

**Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker**, corner of shipley and broad streets.

**Iron Foundry**—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts.

**Morocco Manufactory**—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.

**Conveyancer**—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.

**Patent Hay and Grain Rakes**—Joshua Johnson & son, makers, Pike-Creek Mills.

**Notary Public and Conveyancer**—Isaac Hendrickson, corner of French and Second streets, No. 43.

**Livery Stable**—Kept by Huson Swayne, in Shipley st. above Queen.

**China, Glass and Queensware store**—David Smyth, 68 market st.

**Druggist & Chemist**—Joseph Brinburgst 85 market st.

**Druggist**—Peter Alrichs, 31, market st.

**JOSEPH DRAPER,**  
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY J. PEPPER,  
**Silversmith and Jeweller,**  
respectfully informs the public that he has removed to

**NO. 77, MARKET-ST.**

The stand lately occupied by CHAS. CANBY, next door above the Farmers' Bank, where he will manufacture and keep constantly for sale,

**Silver Spectacles, Table and Tea Spoons,**  
And all kinds of Gold and Silver Ware at reduced prices for CASH.

The highest cash and exchange prices given for old gold and silver.

Wilmington, May 11, 1827. 35



# The Delaware Weekly Advertiser,

AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

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W. A. Mendenhall,  
No. 81, Market-Street, Wilmington, Del.



## POETRY.

From the New-York Mirror.

### LYRICAL.

There's music in the air;  
The breath of flutes, the light guitar,  
And sweeter voices, from afar,  
Steal on the breeze, which, in its fleetness,  
Bears on my ear their blent sweetness—  
There's music in the air.

There's music in the air:  
The ringing laugh of childhood's glee,  
The step of light hilarity,  
Nay, e'en the clasp of sportive hands  
The name of melody demands—  
There's music in the air.

There's music in the air:  
The song of birds, the hum of bees,  
The green leaf rustling in the breeze,  
Sweet sounds—though simple they may seem—  
There's music in the air.

There's music in the air:  
Hark! from beside yon altar fair,  
The deep-breathed voice of solemn prayer;  
List! to the murmur, half subdued,  
Of deep and holy gratitude;  
And bear the penitential sigh  
For blessings past too coldly by.  
Is not such music far more dear  
To him whose goodness placed us here,  
Than aught that we call melody?  
Yes, sounds like these, indeed, must be  
Sweet music in the air.

### FRAGMENTS.

By Robert Tannahill.

"We are happy," says a London editor, "to be the channel of communicating to the public, and probably rescuing from oblivion, the following beautiful unpublished fragments, by Robert Tannahill, the unfortunate Scottish poet. Were their intrinsic merits less than the reader will find them, they claim notice as, 'unstrung pearls,' belonging to a song-writer, probably inferior only to Burns and Moore."

#### WHAT CAN A HAPLESS LASSIE DO?

I'll lay me on the wintry lea,  
And sleep amid the cauld and weat;  
And ere another's bride I'll be,  
O bring to me my winding sheet!

What can a hapless lassie do,  
When lika friend wad prove her foe—  
Wad gar her break her dearest vow,  
And wed with ane she canna loe?

#### MEG OF THE GLEN.

Meg o' the Glen set aff to the fair,  
Wi' ruffles and ribbons, and mickle prepare;  
Her heart it was heavy, her head it was light,  
For a' the lang way for a wooer she sicht.

She spak to the lads—but the lads slippit by;  
She spak to the lassies—but the lassies were shy;  
She thought she might do—but she didna well ken,  
For nane seemed to care for puir Meg o' the Glen.

#### O, LADDIE, CAN YE LEAVE ME?

O, laddie, can ye leave me?  
Alas! 'twill break this constant heart;  
There's naught on earth can grieve me  
Like this—that we must part.  
Think on the tender vow you made  
Beneath the secret birken shade;  
And can you now deceive me?  
Is all your love but art?

#### INTemperance.

The dire and calamitous effects of Intemperance, are thus pathetically described by the pious and learned *Porteus*, in the admirable poem on Death.

—War its thousands slays;  
Peace its ten thousands. In th' embattled plain  
Tho' Death exults, and claps his raven wings,  
Yet reigns he not even there so absolute,  
So merciless, as in yon frantic scenes  
Of midnight revel and tumultuous mirth:  
Where, in the intoxicating draught concealed,  
Or couched beneath the glance of lawless love,  
He snares the simple youth, who, nought suspecting,  
Means to be blest—but finds himself undone.

Down the smooth stream of life the stripling darts,  
Hope swells his sails; and passion steers his course;  
Safe glides his little bark along the shore  
Where virtue takes her stand; but if too far  
He launches forth beyond Discretion's mark;  
Sudden the tempest scowls, the surges roar,  
Blot his fair day, and plunge him in the deep.  
Oh! sad but sure mischance!

#### THE DEMON.

I saw a spirit. From his countenance there  
Deamed a light and glory more winning than the  
seductive smile. His dress, in graceful folds, if  
possible, seemed more inviting than the ancient  
priest's, while ministering at God's holy altar.—  
His speech was not forbidding, but dropped, as

did the dew upon the brow of Hermon; and in it  
there was melody, softest melody—such as might  
charm the coldest heart. He promised, on sub-  
mission to his will,—and peradventure I should  
have followed all his footsteps,—to clothe me  
like himself, and adorn, with all the pomp and  
splendor of the golden age, my infirm frame;—  
to lead me to a fount whose crystal streams  
should wake the soul from all that is dull, and  
drive away, from memory's hated calendar, the  
gloom which comes from injured virtue—from  
misspent time—from profanation; that should so  
engross my soul as to forget all reproof—all that  
is painful—and completely raise my wandering  
mind far above the dreaded ills of time's tempest-  
uous sea.

I gazed upon his bow, his shield, his sword,  
and manly crest, and asked why these should  
crown the form of one who seemed so full of  
virtue. He answered, and in his voice I soon  
perceived there was less of melody than of self  
adulation and uncomely praise, my path is  
through a vale of tears, through storms and tem-  
pests, and the chilling blasts of a wintry sky,  
the changing revolutions of an unkind world,—  
all,—all require my present armor.

I watched his way: it was devious—dark: it  
was dangerous. Often did he stand upon the  
verge of a fathomless abyss. At times he was  
expert—and the wings of the wind would now  
and anon favor him.

At length I saw him meet a foe—it was *virtue*.  
A struggle ensued; it was hard, but well sus-  
tained on either side. The *spirit* would wreath  
into a thousand forms, assume all names, good  
or bad, as suited best his end and promised suc-  
cess. Now a halo of burning brightness  
would encircle his brow, and again there would  
be shot from his poisonous tongue a venom more  
deadly than the serpent's sting.

Virtue stood firm—undaunted. I saw upon  
his mild, yet manly brow, "victory or death."—  
He struggled hard and long—he did sometimes  
weep. But on a sudden his arm seemed grip-  
ped with unknown strength—the *spirit* fell, and as  
he fell his crest came off, as did all his armor;  
and I saw disclosed the awful monster that had  
been thus arrayed in glory. His form was more  
hideous than the fabled monster that Hercules  
overcame. It was the demon of *Intemperance*!

NICANOR.

From the Christian Mirror.

#### FOR THE SAKE OF A FEW CENTS.

[A DIALOGUE.]

Mr. S— is becoming intemperate. "O shock-  
ing! he has been a fine man, and might be so  
still; but where does he get his rum?" At Mr.  
—'s. "What does he let him have it for?"  
For the sake of gaining a few cents. Mr. T—  
has done going to meeting upon the Sabbath.—  
He gets his bottle filled on Saturday night, and  
stays at home upon the Sabbath and drinks.—  
"Where does he get it?" At Mr. —'s. "Why  
does he let him have it?" For the sake of gaining  
a few cents. "O miserable!" Mr. U— has  
become almost a drunkard, and beats his wife,  
and the family are almost in a state of starvation.  
"Why don't Mr. — know that it will ruin him,  
and bring many evils upon him and family, if he  
lets him have rum?" Why does he do it? For  
the sake of gaining a few cents. "O, I am afraid  
such profits, such gains, will not spend well."—  
Mr. V— is drunk on the road, and the neigh-  
bors must see to him or he will perish. "Why  
don't Mr. — know better than to sell him rum?"  
I presume he does; but still he wishes to gain  
a few cents. "Yes; and I am afraid he will have  
the curse of God with them." Mr. W— fell  
from his horse in a drunken fit, and broke his  
leg. "O terrible! How many miseries are brought  
upon him by intemperance! I am confident it  
was Mr. — who let him have the rum, and  
although he has gained a few cents, many will  
curse his habitation; and I am afraid that he will  
one day have an awful account to give for such  
doings." Mr. Y— in a drunken fit, murdered  
his wife, and cut his own throat. "O, horrible!  
How unfeeling must Mr. — be to sell rum to  
such a monster!" Unfeeling indeed; but he will  
run any hazard for the sake of a few cents. I am  
afraid such unrighteous gains will one day eat  
his flesh like fire. Mr. K— was found dead in  
the road this morning, and the jury gave in their  
verdict, that he died in consequence of drinking  
too freely of ardent spirits. "Who let him have  
it?" Mr. —. "What for?" For the sake of a  
few cents. Dear me! I would not bear the  
sins of this and other similar crimes, for all he  
gains, a thousand times told! O, to bring such  
grief upon poor widows, and helpless families, is  
too much. How strange it is, that rather than  
not keep rum to sell, he would venture almost  
every thing, even the curse of his Maker. O  
that I could persuade retailers not to deal in rum.  
Their profits might be less; but God would give  
them more pleasure, if they did it for conscience'  
sake. But how can they even sleep at night,  
while the tears and prayers of the helpless wid-  
ows and destitute families are pouring out before  
God, from beds of straw at midnight. See the  
poor famished children, with no one to teach  
them to fear God! But I forbear to say more.—  
Dear reader, will you not be persuaded, neither  
to buy, sell, or drink any more rum? I tell you  
that eternity will throw new light upon this sub-  
ject. O, consider of it in time. CRITO.

#### THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

A TRUE STORY.

The *Coupe* of the Paris and Havre Diligence  
on a certain time was occupied by three persons;  
one of them, Mr. Malaquet, a shopkeeper, in  
the rue St. Martin, and fat and stupid, slept  
very constantly and talked very little. A lady en-  
veloped in her travelling cloak, and Mr. Lussac  
a Gascon, and of course a great talker, were the  
other two. The latter very adroitly insinuated  
that he was bearer of a considerable sum in bank  
notes, half of which he observed belonged to a  
rich merchant who had given him orders to  
purchase a quantity of colonial produce, (which  
intimated that he was trustworthy) the other  
half, he said, it was his intention to vest in a  
country house, in tender care of the health of  
Madame Lussac—which further signified that  
he was a *snug* man. Mr. Malaquet was less com-  
municative: that he was going to Havre was cer-  
tain; but that was all he chose to make known.

After passing *Pontoise*, the horses of the Diligence were changed and the *Conducteur* asked  
our travellers to alight, and walk up a hill just  
ahead, to which they consented—the lady of  
course, remaining behind. Supposing there  
was a steep hill to ascend, our travellers were  
not alarmed at the Diligence's preceding them;  
and although it began to grow dark, they walk-

ed very leisurely for a quarter of an hour, with-  
out coming to any ascent, and the Diligence ap-  
pearing from the sound still at some distance.—  
They began to run; but the faster they run, the  
more distant the rattle of the wheels, until, at  
last they listened in vain—not a sound could be  
heard. Mr. Malaquet, in a deluge of perspiration,  
could only find breath to cry out; while  
Lussac, making gigantic strides, swore roundly,  
for a terrible idea had entered his brain. It is  
all over with me, thought he: the *conducteur* has  
planned with this pretended shopkeeper, that I  
shall be left at his mercy in this deserted spot,  
and in the night too. The fact is, there was no  
hill; and the *conducteur* has neither waited for us  
nor called. Well, one must be prepared for the  
worst; two or three banditti will no doubt, soon  
join my sulky companion, who sticks close to  
my heels, and I shall be murdered, like a fool as  
I am; but, whatever may happen, I will be on  
my guard, for, after all, if he is alone, I can out-  
run him. Mr. Malaquet, no less suspicious, was  
a prey to the same fears; and they from that  
moment acted and talked accordingly.

The muddy road, however, obliges them to  
walk side by side upon the foot path; and in this  
situation, their eyes and ears are on the alert,  
and although mutually saying to each other that  
they must quicken their pace, they are trying  
which shall suffer his companion to go before.  
If Malaquet stops to pull out his pocket hand-  
kerchief, Lussac stops to tie his shoes. When  
Malaquet puts his hand in his waistcoat pocket  
for his snuff box, Lussac jumps aside in the mud.  
If one stops suddenly, thinking he sees a man  
behind a tree, the other resolutely doubles his  
fists, and prepares for action. "We must ex-  
pect to be attacked," said Mr. Lussac, "but who-  
ever robs me will not get much, for I have but  
just money enough to carry me to Rouen."—"But,"  
replied Mr. Malaquet, "did you not say in the  
Diligence, that you had 15,000 francs a-  
bout you?" The cut-throat has not forgotten,  
thought Lussac, how imprudent I have been "I  
meant to say," adds he, "that I expected to re-  
ceive this sum at Rouen, to continue my voyage."  
Malaquet now believes that Lussac mentioned  
the 15,000 francs for the purpose of inspiring a  
confidence which he would soon endeavor to  
turn to account. "If we are attacked," said he,  
"I have my pistols about me, and am sure of  
bringing down my man." "It appears to me  
you observed that you travelled unarmed." "I  
did not wish to avow it, not having a lawful  
right to carry them." This looks suspicious,  
thought Lussac, and quickened his pace.

At last, after an hour of unheard of terrors,  
they met a man on horseback, who informed  
them that their diligence is on the road to Gis-  
ors; while they are on that of Magny. In short,  
they have turned to the right, and they have  
yet two leagues to walk before arriving at a vil-  
lage. Not less suspicious of each other, they  
journey on *tele-a-tele*, until a stage coach over-  
takes them; and they supplicate the *conducteur*  
to give them places—they would even stand up-  
on the steps. The *conducteur* is however in-  
flexible, and the pollution cracks his whip in  
their faces.

They finally reached a village, with swollen  
feet, and overcome with fatigue, but every body  
sleeps, except a poor sick woman, who cannot  
stir from her bed, but directs them to an  
inn, which they find with difficulty. Here all  
the beds are occupied; the innkeepers will,  
however, give them a miserable mattress, to  
accommodate both. After having supped, as  
well as their fear would permit; after having  
got comfortably warm before the fire, our com-  
panions in misfortune draw their travelling com-  
pagnons over their forehead, and lie down lovingly  
side by side. Their mutual fears gradually  
disappear and they make each other strange  
avowals. "Ah! sir, how you frightened me,"  
said Mr. Lussac. "Is it possible? Well, sir,  
to be frank with you, you appeared to me to be  
confoundedly suspicious." "How then, do I  
look like a villain?" "And I?" "Right. Well,  
never mind; no reproaches; let us thank Heaven  
that we were more scared than hurt." "Exact-  
ly; so now for a little quiet sleep, and that your  
may be so, try not to dream of me." "Nor you  
of me—good night."

#### NEW ORLEANS.

The following sketch of New Orleans, is from  
Goodacre's Lectures.

New Orleans consists of the city proper, and  
two suburbs, one above and the other below it,  
close on the bank of the river. The upper sub-  
urb is called the American Faubourg, or Fau-  
bourg of St. Mary; the lower, the French Fau-  
bourg or Faubourg Marigny. The latter is al-  
most entirely peopled by French, of the middle  
and lower classes, the upper principally by  
Anglo-American emigrants from the Northwest-  
ern States. The city proper contains a mixture  
of all nations, people and tongues that dwell up-  
on the face of the earth. The city was first  
settled by the French in 1717, and was named  
in compliment to the Duc d'Orleans, Regent of  
France during the minority of Louis XV. I can-  
not here descant on its history, but since the  
purchase by President Jefferson in 1803, its as-  
tonishing increase in wealth and population, has  
been attended by a corresponding influence of  
the Anglo-American race. Indeed, it has dur-  
ing the present year, barely escaped dismember-  
ment, arising from the opposing influence  
of American (as they are called) and French  
interests. A bill for converting the whole into  
two cities, to be called the Upper and Lower  
City, actually passed the House of Representa-  
tives, and was thrown out in the Senate only  
by one or two votes, in February last. Immedi-  
ately after this defeat, a bill was introduced by  
the French members themselves, for re-organizing  
the city government, in which many of the mea-  
sures objected to by the Americans were remov-  
ed, and their influence in the city councils great-  
ly increased. This measure has restored har-  
mony for the present, but it is easy for the im-  
partial spectator like myself, to perceive that  
Gallic influence must at no distant day succumb  
under the weight of talent, enterprise, and popu-  
lation annually rolling in from the Northern  
States of the Federal Union, and as the neigh-  
bourhood becomes healthy, which will be in  
proportion as civilization advances, it will prob-  
ably for some time to come continue to augment  
the population.

New Orleans proper is in the form of a paral-  
lelogram, 1400 yards long by the side of the Mis-  
sissippi, and 700 yards back from the river, but  
the ground occupied by buildings on the Upper  
Faubourg alone is of extent greater than the city,  
and is constantly extending up the side of  
the mighty water. The lower Faubourg is about

two-thirds the size of the city proper, and is un-  
derstood to be not increasing. The whole is  
laid out in streets, crossing each other at right  
angles, fifty toises, or about 107 yards apart, and  
forty feet wide. It is surrounded by a street  
nearly 200 feet wide, planted with four rows of  
the Occidental Plane tree, or American Sycam-  
ore, and is truly a delightful ramble. The front  
side is of course bounded by the river, on the  
raised bank of which, called the Levee, a busy  
scene unparalleled for variety and interest in any  
part of the world with which I am acquainted is  
continually passing. Let us pass down it from  
the southern extremity of the Upper Faubourg,  
to the northern limits of the city proper. For  
the first mile along the coast of the Mississippi,  
flat boats or arks form a continued line. Their  
contents for sale are staves, timber, planks,  
horses, fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, (the A-  
mericans call all swine hogs after they are  
grown,) all sorts of domestic poultry, and various  
kinds of large and cumbersome materials. This  
motley collection is succeeded by the steamboats,  
which are, during the busy month, always in  
great numbers. During the third week in April  
last, I counted thirty-nine. They lie with their  
boughs on shore close to the bank, and even pro-  
ject in upon it side by side. There are very few  
of them small, many are of three or four hundred  
tons burthen. All are good looking vessels,  
many handsome, and a few magnificent. Below  
these is another continued line of flat boats, or  
arks, which, like the ark of old, are filled with  
almost every clean and unclean thing: fruits,  
dried and green, potatoes, hog's lard, honey,  
salt, salted butter, Indian corn, meal from it  
of three or four kinds, wheat flour, whiskey, to-  
bacco, onions, hams of bacon, mutton and veni-  
son, salted beef and pork, leal, hay, blades,  
(that is the leaves,) of the Indian corn in bun-  
dles, (the best fodder that can be grown,) sad-  
dles, harness, and last, but not least, cotton bales.  
Of these I have seen on the Levee and its sides,  
as many as, if placed side by side, would form a  
continued line for one mile in length. Next  
comes the shipping: first the sloops, schooners  
and brigs, that are confined to the Gulf of Mexico,  
then the line of mighty castles that have ploughed  
the Atlantic, carries us far below the limits  
of the city, and the vast crescent is terminated  
by four or five steamboats, employed in towing  
up and down the Mississippi, the 105 miles be-  
tween the city and the Gulf of Mexico. The  
various articles discharged from these vessels,  
and lying for sale on the Levee side, defies all  
enumeration. In one place a vast heap of or-  
anges, pine apples, and bananas, fresh from the  
grove of Cuba, scent the air with their fragrance,  
close by, is a pile of Yorkshire paving stone,  
exactly like that which is the ornament of our  
market place side walks; contiguous is a cargo  
of logwood and mahogany, and at a short dis-  
tance, a vast mass of cockle shells, brought in  
ships to coast over the sides of the Levee.

There are probably along this line not less  
than fifty booths for oysters and grog, as many  
stalls for the sale of shoes, shirts and other clo-  
thing, not omitting stockings, which, like cer-  
tain well known razors, were made rather for sale  
than for use. Close by are the two markets of  
Orleans proper. The first, *halle des boucheries*,  
(shambles) is perhaps two hundred feet long,  
and thirty feet wide, a neat erection, one story  
high, the roof supported by pillars, which form  
twenty-five arches on each side. This is gener-  
ally well supplied with all kinds of meat, not  
however, of the very first quality. The price  
depends much on the state of the Ohio river,  
though one thousand miles distant. Take one  
example: I went down on my first visit to New  
Orleans, in January, 1826. Our boat was the  
first for the season, which had scraped the sand  
banks of that river. Meat fell the next morning  
from 25 to 124 cents per pound, but the Ohio  
became closed with ice, and locked up the  
boats. About February 8th, beef had risen to  
374 cents. The city was full of strangers, and a  
famine was predicted; in another week loads  
came down in fleets, and before I left the city,  
on the 8th of March, good beef could be bought  
at 64 cents per lb.

Next comes the vegetable and fish market,  
nearly of the same size and appearance as the  
meat hall. The variety and delicacy of the let-  
tuces, cresses, carrots, green peas, kidney beans,  
&c. which flourish here through the winter, is  
astonishing. Nor is the richness of the fish to  
be complained of; but the wild fowl of the va-  
rious lagoons (small lakes) in the vicinity, is the  
most finished dish for the epicure. Market at  
New-Orleans commences at sun-rise and contin-  
ues, for some articles, till near noon, but the  
high press of attendance is from seven till eight  
o'clock. It is remarkable that here it is the  
fashion, contrary to most southern cities, for  
ladies to go to market themselves, which they  
do in a costume not much less gay than that in  
which they appear at the church or theatre.—  
The market indeed is quite a fashionable prome-  
nade, and of course is extremely crowded.

I have thus attempted a faint sketch of the  
busy Levee of New-Orleans. On Saturday,  
May 5th, as I wandered for the last time to its  
utmost limits, my mind was led to a review of  
its changes, known and supposed, during the  
fifty years which are to constitute the first half  
of the 19th century. In the year 1800, the  
same river flowed past its limits as at present,  
bringing as it now does the superfluous mois-  
ture drained from one million two hundred and  
fifty thousand square miles, a space nearly equal  
to the half of Europe, but there were no steam-  
boats on its surface, and but few arks of freemen  
ventured within the limits of Spanish tyranny  
and corruption. Ships did not visit a port where  
there was nothing to sell, and but few persons  
to purchase cargoes. The Levee itself instead  
of being coated with small shells so as to produce  
a parade on which the most delicate foot  
can tread with pleasure and without imbibing  
damp, was either swept before the winds in  
clouds of dust, or was ankle deep in rich mud  
from the river. No drains or channels carried  
off the rains of heaven. Hence, disease, like a  
pestilence, infected the atmosphere, and the  
capital of Louisiana was justly considered a  
common sewer, notwithstanding the beauty of  
its position, and the rich taste with which  
many of the mansions of the French Creole plan-  
tars had been laid out. But a dexterous maneu-  
vre of Napoleon and Jefferson caused a transfer  
from Spain to France and from France to Amer-  
ica, which has literally caused "the desert to re-  
joice and blossom like the rose." The few  
thousand French remaining in Louisiana have  
been augmented by numbers from France itself,  
and from her West Indian possessions; while  
they have been united to a vast number of cur-

getic emigrants from the Northwestern parts of  
the United States.

The city now contains about 50,000 people.  
The whole extent of the Mississippi basin,  
which in 1800 contained less than 500 white peo-  
ple, now contains nearly three millions. Look-  
ing down the vista of time, in 1850, on the same  
ratio, New-Orleans will surpass what New York  
now is;—and the whole valley of the Mississippi  
the aggregate population of the British Is-  
lands.

#### CROSSING THE ALPS.

Long before day break we were roused from  
our beds, and found the morning, though it was  
only in the month of October, excessively cold.  
—It is always so on the north side of the higher  
Alps. The winter sun rarely penetrates there  
with his lukewarm rays, and the wind, in all sea-  
sons, comes there with a chilliness which it ga-  
thers from the glaciers before its descent into  
the valleys. I could scarcely imagine in what  
way we were to escape through the mountains  
which enclosed us on every side. How we were  
to pass over those lofty ridges, whose peaks  
were more than two thousand feet in height?—  
Their snowy tops glittered like immense suns,  
whilst their bases were wrapped in dark gloom,  
here and there illumined by a straggling ray of  
light.

My travelling companions were an uninter-  
esting set of persons, who looked upon their jour-  
ney as a fatiguing business, and were eager to  
arrive at their destinations. One was bound for  
Florence, where he expected a situation in the  
tax-office; another for Genoa, where he meant to  
apply for employment in the excise;—two mili-  
tary men who had been on a furlough in conse-  
quence of their wounds, were in terror lest they  
should arrive at their regiments too late for pro-  
ceeding with them to join the grand army. After  
passing over several smaller mountains, we ar-  
rived at a defile, through which we beheld Mount  
Cenis, whose summit rose through the clouds  
which hung around its sides. This was the last  
that remained to be passed before our arrival at  
Turin. The beautiful road which has since been  
made for heavy carriages, did not at that time  
exist. Ours had been taken to pieces at Lansle-  
bourg, where we were furnished with about  
twenty mules, to transport us, our baggage, and  
the pieces of diligence.—Each mule was hung  
round by five or six tinkling bells; the noise of  
our caravan may be easily fancied. It was ne-  
cessary for us to pass the mountain by a rugged  
path, often running between two abysses of such  
depth, that the slightest false step of the mule  
was sure to dash both animal and rider into pieces.  
Such accidents, however, rarely happen. They  
place their cautious feet in almost the very same  
tracks which their predecessors have trodden for  
ages. The traveller need not hold the bridle,  
except to steady himself in the saddle. It might  
be fatal if he attempted to direct the mule, who  
is much better acquainted than he is with the  
path.—Equally dangerous would it be, if he suf-  
fered his terrors to agitate him, when, in turning  
a sharp angle he sees the head of the beast over  
one precipice, and his hinder feet just on the  
edge of another.

We endeavoured by gaiety to dissipate alarm;  
marching along in files, we made the mountains  
echo with our songs. The waterfalls, the woods,  
defiles and valleys repeated the cadences. It is  
surprising that no instances should have occurred  
of robbers taking advantage of these passes, ren-  
dered so favorable to their purposes, by the ob-  
scurity of the defiles, and the embarrassments of  
the traveller. Our march extended into the  
night, when we were in the middle of the perilous  
career. In proportion as we ascended the severity  
of the cold increased to a degree almost intol-  
erable. These wild regions, surrounded by eter-  
nal snows, are subject to cold blasts, sudden  
storms, and frequent avalanches. The latter hap-  
pen generally in the months of May and June,  
when the snow begins to melt; they are dan-  
gerous not only to individuals, but likewise to  
whole villages. The whirlwinds are less rare,  
and take place in the winter months. They  
sweep away the snows from the summits and  
sometimes blind the traveller. They fill up  
the gulfs, and make them level with the conti-  
guous heights, so that the unwary traveller of-  
ten loses his life by mistaking the route. On the  
top of the mountain a cannon has been placed,  
for the purpose of indicating to travellers the  
approach of these fearful storms, and to enable  
them to gain the shelter of the stations which  
have been constructed in different parts of the  
road. When the blasts are over, the persons  
who occupy the canteens wander about in search  
of any unfortunate travellers who may have lost  
their way. On Mount St. Bernard, this benevo-  
lent duty is performed by sagacious dogs, who  
are trained up to this duty.

We continued to ascend for an hour and a half  
to the summit of Mount Cenis, and the whole  
party stopped at the Great Cross. By using the  
word summit, I do not wish to lead the reader  
into any mistake: it is a summit only in relation  
to the point of our departure, that is to say, it is  
the highest part of the whole road. Still it is not  
more than half way up the mountain, whose sides,  
peak and needles, ascend to a height nearly equal  
to that which we had already mounted. Some  
travellers and scholars have asserted that it was  
by Mount Cenis that Hannibal entered Italy.—  
This is one of the obscurities of history that ne-  
ver can be cleared up. If, however, it were true,  
that from the height of the Alps the Carthage-  
nian soldiers beheld the beautiful plains of Italy,  
all the probabilities would be in favour of Mount  
Viso, the only one of all the Alps, from the Col-  
de-Tende to the Venetian Alps, which affords  
a practical place whence Italy, that is to say  
Piedmont, could be discerned. At every other  
place it is impossible to march along the rugged  
steep outside. Within the mountains it is less  
difficult to follow the course of the valleys,  
which, though considerably above the level of  
the sea, are nevertheless shut out from any ex-  
tensive prospect by the lofty ledges which sur-  
round them.

After a short stay we passed on. I do not en-  
vy the people of the Grand Cross their habita-  
tion. They consist of a family, and are condemn-  
ed for nine or ten months of the year to live in  
the midst of frost, snow, and ice. Although  
much higher than any parts of France or Italy,  
yet they lose sight of the sun two or three hours  
earlier each day. Still, though surrounded by  
ice, they may, in certain parts of Mount Cenis,  
behold flowers and butterflies in all seasons.—  
Spots of verdure, hedged round with snow, are  
not unfrequent, and the lake on one of the pla-  
forms of the mountain, remains open for half  
the year.



## NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The following is a graphic description of the manners and customs of our New-York neighbors, and so far as it tends to "break down" the bickering, and remove grudges, it is worthy of its imitation.

The first of January, though but slightly noticed in this quarter, is a day of peculiar festivity in New-York, where it seems to call forth extraordinary feelings of generosity and hospitality. The subjoined portion of a letter from a gentleman in that city, dated on the 2d of January, furnishes a very sprightly picture of the usual customs and ceremonies pertaining to the occasion.

"With the people of New-York, who, by the way, are more full of notions than even 'Boston folks,' a New-Year's call is a sovereign remedy for all old bickerings, grudges and grudge; and the parties commence good friends as if nothing had happened. An excellent fashion this, of good old Dutch origin, and worth all the new fashions that have been imported from Paris or London since the days of Wouter Van Twiller.

On New-Year's day, there is no such thing as writing, or doing any thing else of consequence, in our city. Why, sir, the people are stark mad. On the night previous, the boys exhibit symptoms of the mania, and the streets ring with the most unearthly noises till day break. In the morning, all is hushed and quiet as a country sabbath. You may see a "power" of beaux in dishabille, gliding homeward with hurried step, from the barbers' or the friseurs'—and scores of chamber-maids, carefully bearing new-dressed curls and fresh perfumery from the head-quarters of fashion.

At 11 o'clock, the grand campaign, or great farce, commences. The sofas are "wheeled round," as Cowper hath it; and the ladies, old and young, in their best attire, and faces bright with expectations, take their stations in their most graceful (gracious) attitudes. The tables and sideboards are uncovered, and display a wilderness of sweets and luxuries. Love-drops, kisses, and new-year's cookies stand foremost among the bon-bons and goodies. The decanters sparkle with all sorts of wines and cordials, not forgetting *Noyau* and *Amour-parfait*; while the whiskey-punch hisses most unpoetically at the fire. The servant is stationed at the door, and all is breathless expectation, till the first visitor makes his leg. "Good morning, Mrs. —, the compliments of the season to you, ma'am—and to you, Miss Fidget—and to you, Miss Simper."

"Thank'e, sir, much obliged t'ye, sir—Pray do us the favour to help yourself at the sideboard—or will you have a glass of hot whiskey-punch, sir?" "O, pray excuse me, ma'am. I remember last New-Year, but it was very slippery walking then, you know, Miss Fidget."

"Yes, sir, I remember, particularly in the afternoon." "Do sir, take a kiss with your wine, they are very fresh and ——" "Thank'e, Miss Simper; with your leave." "O la! sir, you gentlemen are so rude!—I didn't mean —"

"Beg pardon for my mistake; but 'tis too late now—well then, I'll take one from the plate, to put under my pillow; they give one such delightful dreams, you know."

But time, paper, and your patience would fail me to do justice to the occasion. Suffice it to say—by mid-day the streets assume a most animated appearance. From two to three, all is hurry and confusion: gentlemen racing as for life, with memorandum in hand, and often nosing each other while examining the lists of "unfinished business"—carriages rattling, whips cracking, and street-bells vexed with ceaseless ringing. Towards evening the bustle begins to subside; the exhausted beaux droop homeward with trembling knees and aching heads, and happy is he who is master of the sublime art of *travertine sailing*. The ladies venture to peep out at the windows, and shake their "nodding plumes" to the passers by. And now comes the important business of investigating the list, and footing up accounts; for never was miser more particular to enter every cent of his outgoings, than the lady to docket the name of every visitor. One exults at the length of her list, and shakes it in triumph at her rival across the way. Another frowns and sighs as she glances her eye over a meagre catalogue, or misses some desired name—and vows that the "present generation possess not half the gallantry of their predecessors. Such is a faint view of the peculiar festivities of a new year's day in the great city of Gotham."

## EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.

Paris, Dec. 8, 1837.—It has been our painful duty on various occasions to transmit to you an account of the woful effects produced by gambling, and we have to add another tale of woe to the dreadful list. It bears some similarity to a circumstance which took place here about 15 months ago.

Mr. —, an English country gentleman, belonging to a very respectable and highly connected family, married, about six months since, a young lady, possessed of considerable personal attraction, and possessed a fortune of 30,000 pounds; it was what is generally termed a love-match, the gentleman not having fifty pounds per annum. The money had been bequeathed to the lady by a distant relative, and it was settled by the will, that in the event of her marriage, she should not become mistress of her fortune until five years after the celebration of the nuptials; that period now arrived, and the husband and wife, who hitherto had been living in comparative obscurity in a remote spot, near B—, proceeded to London, to enjoy the pleasures of the metropolis. Their income of 1,200 pounds a year was not found sufficient to keep pace with their expenses, and their family now consisted of four children; they came to the resolution of spending a few years on the continent, and Nice had been fixed upon as their residence; the mild and delightful climate of Piedmont, it was thought, would benefit the declining health of the lady. They set out on their journey, and arrived a few weeks ago in Paris, where they purposed remaining only a short time. The husband had seen very little of the gaieties of a town life, but he had not been many days here before he became intoxicated with the pleasures and dissipation of Parisian society. He received a great number of foreigners at his house, and many English of suspicious character were his daily companions. It may be necessary here to state, that previous to his leaving England he had been indiscreetly advised by some over officious friends to sell out the whole of his property invested in the English funds, and transfer it to the French, which would produce five instead of four per cent. The money was transmitted to a banker in Paris, but the order to purchase was deferred, the parties anticipating that the funds would decline in value. Day after day, the banker suggested the propriety of investing the money, but the infatuated husband continued to procrastinate, till at length, on receiving rather a sharp remonstrance from the worthy banker, who felt much interest towards a family that had been strongly recommended to him, the imprudent and unfortunate

man, in the irritation of the moment, withdrew every shilling from the banker, and placed the money in another firm. Had not this circumstance occurred, it is probable that Mr. — would have been saved from ruin, and the banker we allude to would, had he perceived he was squandering away the principal, have informed the lady or her friends of the fact; but the other merchant, to whom the money was confided, knowing nothing of the parties, took no interest whatever in what manner it was disposed of. In the meantime, Mr. — had been induced by some unworthy associates (one of whom is well known in London) to visit the private gaming house kept by a female calling herself Countess; this abode of infamy is frequented by numerous sharks, English and French; and here it was that the ruin of the unfortunate Mr. — was speedily effected. The whole amount of the 30,000 pounds was lost! Hundreds of individuals were acquainted with the fact—the only person who knew nothing of the dreadful event was the hapless wife; and when the intelligence was communicated to her it burst upon her ear like a clap of thunder. The poor lady was in declining health, in a state of pregnancy, having four infant children with her in a foreign country. Such is the situation to which the most baneful passions have reduced her. A few charitable persons entered into a subscription to defray the expenses incurred at the hotel where she resided, and supplied her with sufficient money to return to England, where she has now arrived. Her worthless partner has disappeared, and it is very probable has, ere this, terminated his guilty career by self-destruction.

**A long Petition.** The Montreal petition against the present Administration of the province, has 78 thousand signatures, and is supposed to measure nine hundred yards in length.

**Panther hunt.**—A few weeks since, Mr. Vliet, living on the Pocono mountain, Northampton county, discovered the traces of panthers in his neighborhood. He started in pursuit, and soon came up with them. However extraordinary it may seem to some of our readers, who think it astonishing to kill a score of tom-tits per day, Mr. Vliet destroyed three of these ferocious animals in the space of half an hour, with no other companion than his rifle. He received \$12 for each scalp, making in the whole 36 dollars—which is a pretty good half an hour's work for a hunter of the Pocono.—*Easton Argus.*

At a wood chopping frolic in Fork township, Pennsylvania, on the plantation of Mr. Edward B. Shimer, an oak tree was felled a weeks ago which measured six feet in diameter. It was sawed and split into the usual size of fire wood in fifteen minutes, by eight hands and yielded twelve and a quarter cords of wood.

**Rustic Rewards.**—The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society has given a prize of ten guineas to one man for having seventeen children, (ten living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas, for twenty-five children, (ten living) and a service of forty-one years.

In the British House of Commons, on the 12th ult. Mr. Hume said: "He was glad to hear from a naval officer, who had been recently travelling in the United States, that their navy was not to be weighed for a moment in the balance against the British. They had only one line of battle ship, the Delaware. They had 4 frigates of 64 guns, of the first class, and two of the second class, they had nine sloops of the first class, eight of the second, and four row boats to attend on those sloops; making in all 28 ships and no more."—*Fudge.*

**Indian Newspaper.**—Notice has been taken in some of the papers of the "Cherokee Phoenix," a new Indian newspaper, printed and published at New Echota, in the English and Cherokee languages, by Isaac H. Harris, and edited by Elias Boudinot, an Indian youth of liberal education, well known in some of our cities. It is issued under the patronage of the Creek nation.

**Laborers without Grog.**—A correspondent of Zion's Herald informs the Editor, that among 140 men employed in ship building at the ship yards of Messrs. Magoo, and Sprague and James, in Medford, Mass. no ardent spirit is used by any one in either yard. The two last ships were launched without the use of spirits on the occasion. What a commentary upon the practicability of enforcing among laborers a government of strict sobriety! How long, in the face of facts like these, will the apologists of dram-drinking contend that mechanics and laborers cannot be obtained, unless permitted to tittle in a small way? We have heretofore spoken freely on this subject, and endeavored to rouse the energies of employers in behalf of the cause of reform, by urging them to require of their workmen, in all cases, a uniform character for sobriety. Believing that a fruitful source of intemperance is a laxness of discipline in this particular, we shall make our appeals with the frequency and fervency of supplicants to all those who are owners of establishments, or interested in the employment of laborers, and beseech them, for their own and their country's prosperity, to exercise their immense influence in reforming the habits of a large and valuable portion of the community.

## THE BIBLE.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by J. Q. ADAMS while he was Minister to Russia, to his eldest son.

"In your letter of the 20th January, to your mother, you mentioned that you read to your aunt a chapter in the bible or section from Dr. Doddridge every day. This information gave me great pleasure; for so strong is my veneration for the Bible, so strong is my belief that when daily read and meditated upon, it is of all books in the world that which contributes most to make men good, wise, and happy, that the earlier my children begin to read it and the more steadily they pursue the practice of reading it throughout their lives, the more lively and confident will be my hopes that they will prove useful citizens to their country, and respectable members of society and a real blessing to their parents.

"I advise you, my son, in whatever you read, and most of all, in reading the bible, to remember that it is for the purpose of making you a better and more virtuous man. I have, myself, for many years, made it a practice to read through the bible once in every year. I have always endeavored to read it with the same spirit and temper of mind that I recommend to you: that is, with the intention and desire, that it may contribute to my advancement in wisdom and virtue. My desire is indeed but imperfectly successful; for like you and St. Paul, I find a law in my members warring against the law of my mind. But as I know it is my duty to aim at perfection, and deploring my own frailties, I can only pray Almighty God for the aid of his spirit to strengthen my good desires and subdue my propensities to evil; for it is from him that every good and perfect gift descends.

"My custom is to read four or five chapters in the bible every morning, immediately after rising from bed. It employs me about an hour of my time, and seems the most suitable manner of beginning the day. Every time I read the bible, I understand some pages which I never understood before.

"It is essential, my son, in order that you may go through life with comfort to yourself and usefulness to your fellow creatures, that you should adopt certain rules and principles for the government of your conduct and temper. Unless there be such rules and principles, there will be numberless occasions on which you will have no guide for your government but your passions. It is in the bible you must learn these rules and principles."

## ANOTHER SOLDIER SHOT.

We have no desire to lend our aid to the circulation of charges against Gen. Jackson, unless they are supported by evidence. But when serious charges—charges which impugn humanity and cruelty, violence and licentiousness of power, and a disregard of the rights, feelings, and lives, of his fellow citizens—are not only preferred, but substantiated by multiplied certificates, we hold it to be our solemn duty, regarding the situation which Gen. Jackson occupies before the nation, and the high object to which his restless ambition aspires, to state the facts and the testimony, that the people may have in their possession that knowledge of the man which will enable them more justly to appreciate his merits, and to decide on his claims to approbation and honor.

In recent numbers of the Kentucky Reporter, a writer under the title of "The Tennesseean" has communicated the facts in relation to John Woods. They present to us the following circumstances:—

1st. John Woods joined the army at Fayetteville about the 22d of January, 1814, as a substitute in place of William Roger, who was a volunteer. Woods was about 18 years of age.—[Statement of G. A. Brock.]

2dly. Woods, being on guard with S. Hanna, requested Lieut. Barrett (who was then officer of the guard) to permit him to go to his tent and eat his breakfast, and get his blanket, as it was raining. The Lieutenant told him he might go.—[Statement of S. Hanna.]

3dly. While Woods was taking his breakfast, an officer named Camp ordered Woods to go about some other occupation. Woods refused, "saying that he was on guard" Camp cursed him severely, "and an altercation rose. The officer seized a gun, and ordered those around, to assist in taking the prisoner—but no person helped him.—"Woods then walked towards his guard fire."—[Statement of Thomas Couch.]

4thly. Camp called to some person towards the fort, and told him to tell Gen. Jackson that there was a soldier who would not be taken prisoner. Gen. Jackson came out of the fort, and hallowed out, "by the eternal God, blow ten balls through the damned rascal!"—[Statement of Samuel Hanna.] Gen. Jackson came out of his tent and hallowed several times—"shoot the damned rascal!"—[Statement by Thomas Couch.] Jackson still continued cursing, and repeatedly, in a great rage, reiterated—"shoot the damned rascal! shoot the damned rascal!" Woods, by this time was approaching near to his guard fire, when Jackson commanded the guard, still in a great rage, to blow ten balls through the damned rascal."—[Statement by G. A. Brock.]

5thly. Woods was arrested for this offence tried, convicted, and shot on the 14th of March. George A. Brock thus states:—"At the request of the prisoner I wrote down a statement of his feelings, and his last farewell to his father and mother, and sent them in a letter to my wife, which was done in rhyme, and the public are at liberty to see it. On the news of the death of her son, old Mrs. Woods (as I have been informed by my wife) fainted and appeared like dying all night. Of this I feel certain, that she never recovered the shock, and in a few years laid her grey hairs with sorrow in the grave."

Such are the incidents in this historic tragedy. They disclose all those traits of character and conduct which we specified in the commencement of this article. The statement is shocking to humanity; and for the honor of our country's name; for the honor of our military reputation for the honor of Gen. Jackson himself, we would that the facts had never taken place. As it is, we lay them before our readers, without any exaggeration of comment. It is due to the people that the facts should be known.—They have been already so widely disseminated, that it is due to Gen. Jackson, if they are mis-stated, that his friends should instantly correct the mis-statement; and if they are correctly given—and they are given on the testimony of four witnesses—they cannot be too extensively circulated. The genius of our institutions forbids that the civil government of the Union should be committed to one who has exhibited such powerful evidence of a disposition to trample down individual rights, and to exercise power with such an arbitrary will.

## From the Missouri Republican.

### GENERAL JACKSON.

In his letter to Samuel Swartwout, of the 22d February, 1815, Gen. Jackson thus expresses himself:—

"The war over, and peace restored, I retired to my farm, to private life, where but for the call I received to the senate of the Union, I should have contentedly remained. I have never sought office nor power, nor have I been willing to had any post longer than I could be useful to my country, not myself, and I trust I never shall."

If the reader will contrast the above assertions of Gen. Jackson, with the facts presented in the following article, he will at once see the propriety of that rule which prevents an individual from testifying in his own behalf. This is not the only instance in which the General has been proved to have mis-stated the fact, in relation to himself. That he has also done it in relation to others, we instance his charges made against Mr. Clay, to Beverly.

## From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

"By an act of Congress of the 3d March, 1815, a considerable reduction of the army was effected: two major generals, viz: Gen. Brown and Gen. Jackson, were retained.—After this arrangement General Jackson returned to his plantation, to enjoy that plain farmer's life, of which we have heard so much, with an annual income of SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, arising from the salary and perquisites of the office he held.—This agreeable situation he was permitted to enjoy until the spring of 1821, when a further reduction of the army took place.—He was then appointed governor of Florida, over which he reigned about seven months. Now, to enable our readers to form a correct estimate of the patriotic disinterestedness, and economical simplicity of the life of this plain farmer of Tennessee, we subjoin his account for the year 1820, as it stands on the books of the second and third auditors of the Treasury of the United States, viz:

From Jan. 1, 1820, to December 30, 1820.	
Pay, (as Maj. Gen.)	\$2,400 00
Subsistence,	1,098 00
Extra rations, (wines we presume)	1,098 00
Forage,	572 00
Servants.	
Pay,	240 00
Subsistence,	292 80
Clothing,	104 16
Rent of quarters, (the Hermitage),	400 00
Fuel,	224 00
Transportation of baggage,	166 40
Holding treaty with the Choctaw Indians; travelling expenses for self and Duke's stand,	425 85
Bill at Duke's,	156 77
Pay as commissioner from the 14th Sept. to the 21st Oct. 37 days at 8 dollars per day,	296 00
Expenses for Gen. Jackson and suite on their return,	351 50
Pay as commissioner on return, from the 21st Oct. to the 10th Nov. 20 days, at 8 dollars per day,	160 00
	\$8,121 47

For his seven months services as governor of Florida, he charged seven thousand dollars. One item in the account is a charge of one thousand and forty-nine dollars for wines &c. for the use of his family during the period. From these accounts, it will be seen that the General, while at home attending to his farm, charged his full pay of two hundred dollars per month as major general, as if in actual service! Two thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars per year, or upwards of forty-two dollars per week, for boarding himself at his own table—\$672 96, for feeding, clothing and wages of his own negroes employed on his farm—400 dollars rent for his own house, and \$224 for burning his own wood. In addition to these enormous charges for holding a commission of major general, he charges \$1,390, for less than two months services as Indian agent, all included in the same year, for which he had charged the full allowance as major general. Here, then, we have a sample of the style of living of this "Plain Tennessee farmer." We wonder how many farmers can be found in Pennsylvania, that would use 1,949 dollars worth of wines in their families in seven months. Truly, the General can wield the bottle as well as the sword!

## THE MILITIAMEN.

### From the Marylander.

#### HARRIS AND MORROW.

(Concluded from last week.)

GENERAL JACKSON'S letter states, that "Harris was the head of the mutiny." THE RECORD proof contradicts the whole assertion, and establishes this fact, that the offences (if offences they were) proved against him, were more trivial than those against almost any other person.

GENERAL JACKSON'S letter states, that they (the mutineers) "were tried by a court martial and condemned to die—five were shot, and the balance pardoned." By this phrase one might be led to suppose, that the General would wish to impress upon us the belief, that all who were tried were sentenced to be shot: it is susceptible of no other construction. If that be his intention, it would be difficult which most to condemn, the cruelty of their execution, or the manner in which he attempts to shrink from responsibility. The record will, however, correct any such delusive impressions, as by a reference to it, it will be seen, that out of nearly 200 who were tried, only six were condemned to be shot, and that General Jackson ordered every one of them to be executed—thirteen of the rank of the HEAD SHAVED OFF CLOSE, and THEN TO BE HUNG OUT OF CANNY, after they should have made good the balance of their service, with this additional penalty, that one third of their pay was to be stopped. Twelve of those sentenced to have their heads shaved, were recommended to the General for a remission of the sentence, and were pardoned.

When the General's own record proves these facts, there is no apology for his speaking loosely on the subject, unless we presume, that he never read the proceedings of the court martial, if he did not, such a dereliction of duty, would manifest an indifference to the destruction of human life on his part, which we hope he does not feel.

In looking over the history of Gen. Jackson's military career, we cannot find a single instance in which he has ever remitted or commuted the punishment of death. Eight regulars were condemned to be shot at Nashville by a Court martial—they were shot—Six militiamen were condemned to be shot by a court martial at Mobile—they were shot. John Woods was condemned to be shot by a court martial at Fort Strother—he was shot. The two Indian prophets who were decoyed on board a vessel attached to his command, were immediately hung. Arbuthnot was sentenced to be hung, and Ambrister to be whipped—he changed the punishment of the last from STRIPES to DEATH, and had them both executed.

But let us return to the letter. Gen. JACKSON states "that the others who had deserted, before they reached home, became alarmed at their situation, returned before Harris and his party were arrested, joined me (him) when I (he) marched to Pensacola, in 1814, followed me

(him) thence to New-Orleans, where they regained their former good character by their valorous and soldierly conduct, and were honorably discharged."

It is indeed difficult to reconcile these mis-statements of fact, with any thing else than a determination to mislead and deceive the public mind. If such were his intentions he has made a dangerous experiment upon the credulity of a people, no less intelligent than honorable—let us refer to the facts.

GENERAL JACKSON, in an official letter to Governor Blount, dated Tensaw, Nov. 4th, 1814, states, that "On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place. I reached that post on the evening of the 6th."

The men who left Fort Jackson on the 20th September, were not tried until the 5th December, 1814, within a day of being a month after he was at Pensacola, at which time they were, no doubt, confined at Mobile, awaiting their trial, and, therefore, could not have been with him at Pensacola.

But there are other strong proofs that these men could not have been with the General at Pensacola; first, because in his official letter giving an account of his affair at Pensacola, he enumerates the following as the force he had with him, to wit, "the effective regulars of the 3d, 39th and 44th infantry, part of Gen. Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons, and part of the West Tennessee regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hammond, (Col. Lowry having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws led by Major Blue, of the 39th, and Major Kennedy of the Mississippi Territory. The Regiment to which these men belonged, was the first, and does not appear in the above enumeration of force. Again the General also furnishes the means of refutation in the letter that we are now dissecting: he says that "Fort Jackson was so weakened by desertion, that it might have fell a sacrifice to the Indians." Now if there were any danger to be apprehended from the Indians, or if the safety of the Fort would be put in danger by the absence of these men, it is not to be presumed that General Jackson would have taken them with him to Pensacola, and thus have jeopardized "the safety of the country."

We think we have satisfactorily proved, that Gen. Jackson is in fault, in saying that the absentees from Fort Jackson were "with him" at Pensacola, and we shall now show, that they could not have "followed" him to New-Orleans. The battle of New-Orleans took place on the 8th January, 1815, and Gen. Jackson did not approve the proceedings of the Court Martial by which they were sentenced to be "shot" and "hanged," until the 22d of the same month, a fortnight thereafter. The information of every man will tell him, that soldiers who are tried by military courts martial, are always confined as prisoners, until their trials are gone through with, and an approval thereof by the commanding officer, be had and obtained. Had the General released those poor fellows from Coventry, we have no doubt that they would have "regained their former good character by their valor and soldierly conduct;" but unfortunately for them and the cause of humanity, he kept them suffering in the loathsome guard-houses of Mobile, when they would have been gladly facing the enemies of their country at New-Orleans.—Were we to admit, that Gen. Jackson's statements in relation to their being "with him" at Pensacola, and "following him thence to New-Orleans" were correct, it would fix upon his character the charge of being devoid of all the ennobling attributes of humanity. Who, we would ask, possessing the generosity worthy of a soldier, could find it in his heart to inflict an ignominious punishment upon men under such circumstances.

"It is," says the General, "for the public to judge, whether this professed Ambassador of Christ, did not well deserve death for the crimes of robbery and arson, &c."—"Whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject for example." In a previous part of his letter, he represents Harris as "a preacher of the Baptist profession."

We do not recollect to have ever read a sentence, which more sensibly conveyed to our minds than the above, an impression of the total destitution of personal dignity, and self respect in its author, or which more clearly demonstrated, that the heart which dictated it, was insensible to the touch of pity, and incapable of indulging in the nobler impulses of our nature.—Whatever Harris may have been, he was deprived of his life by Gen. Jackson's order; his widow and children had been reduced to a state of dependence by his act, and therefore, it neither became him to speak ill of the dead, nor to wound the feelings of the living. At the time when he wrote, upwards of eleven years had elapsed, which circumstance alone gave to his language the character of premeditated and heartless calumny. There is no excuse for his voluntarily opening the wounds of Harris' relatives after so long an interval, much less for his cruel ascription to him of crimes which he did not commit, and which are contradicted by the whole body of evidence. Is he not content with sending the husband and father to his dread account? Cannot his blood, stay his vengeance? Will nothing less than the peace and quiet of the unoffending widow and her orphan children, appease his wrath? Why enter the domicile of those whom he has deprived of a protector, to add to their already overflowing cup of wretchedness and misery?

If we wanted any further evidence of his malignant disposition, and the bitterness of his hatred towards those whom he has injured, the paragraph just cited furnishes it in abundance. After having unjustly charged Harris with the crimes of robbery and arson, he has represented him as a "professed ambassador of Christ," "a wolf in sheep's clothing," "a preacher of the Baptist profession." Why this relentless persecution of the memory of the dead? Why this blasphemous derision of the holiest of offices? Why after this profane application of terms of infamy to the object of his revenge, did he represent him as "a preacher of the Baptist profession?"—It could not be material to his defence, to state to what religious persuasion Harris belonged; and therefore, it was not less ungenerous than gratuitous in him, to insult the feeling of a sect so exemplary and respectable.

We have now dismissed the case of HARRIS, and shall state concisely the striking features in that of Sergeant MORROW. This we know not in what manner we could more satisfactorily do, than by republishing the short account which we copied into our 19th number, on the 6th ult. filling up the blanks therein, with the names of persons as supplied by the official documents.

## THE CASE OF SERGEANT MORROW.

"He was one of the party of Militia that left Fort Jackson, on the 20th September, 1814.—On the first of November, he surrendered himself of his own accord, to General Taylor, of the Tennessee militia, who commanded at Camp Stewart, stating in substance that he was convinced of the error of his conduct, that he was penitent for his offence, anxious to return to his post, and serve out his time as a faithful soldier. General Taylor gave him a certificate of his having surrendered himself, AND IN IT GRANTED HIM A PARDON, on condition of his returning to his post; subject, however, to the will of the commanding General. Morrow did return to his post—he was received and used as a witness on the part of the prosecution of some of the Militiamen. He was afterwards put upon his trial; he produced the certificate and orders of



Gen. Taylor to the Court, stating in his defence that he was ignorant of any law requiring him to serve any longer than THREE MONTHS—that he was confirmed in his opinion by Gen. Johnson, Col. Chatham, Captain Earp, and Captain Strother; as well as by an assurance of Sergeant Cheek, who said that he had once left the service under the same law, and had not received any punishment for so doing. He then threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was found guilty; sentenced to be shot, and was shot under the order of Gen. Jackson, of the 22d January, 1815.

This case is horrible in all its aspects without any regard being had to the question of service. It is revolting to every feeling of humanity, and at war with every acknowledged principle of justice.

We annex the following extract from the trial, to show that the statement given above, is fully substantiated by the record.

"The prisoner having refused the privileges of producing any evidence in his behalf, exhibited an honorable discharge from the 28th Infantry, with the following General Order.

"Camp Stewart, 1st Nov. 1814.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

To all officers of the United States Army. Whereas David Morrow, belonging to Capt. Strother's Company, attached to the first regiment Tennessee Militia, who deserted from Fort Jackson on the 20th or 21st September last, has come forward and surrendered himself to his camp, has acknowledged the error of his conduct, professed his penitence for the same, and begged permission to join his company, and serve out his time of service, or duty, as a faithful soldier, he is hereby pardoned, on reporting himself to his company, of Col. P. Pipkin's regiment, without delay, subject to the will of the commanding General.

The officers commanding at stations are directed to furnish him with rations, and the said David Morrow is permitted to join Captain Blackmore, who will suffer him to do so, in order more safely to pursue his proper journey to his proper station.

By command:

GEO. DUFFIELD.

Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Taylor." And states in his defence, that the reason of his leaving the service, was in consequence of the advice which he received from his captain corroborated by the opinion of Gen. Johnston, Col. Chatham, Captain Earp, as well as many others who stated that there was no existing law, within their knowledge, compelling men to stay in service longer than three months: as well as an assurance of Sergeant Cheek, who said that he had once left the service under the same law, and had not received any punishment for doing so; and furthermore throws himself on the mercy of the Court.

The Court, after mature consideration on the evidence adduced, find the prisoner guilty as charged, with the exception of forcing the guard and killing the bees, and sentence him to receive the punishment of death by shooting."

We ask the reader to pause and reflect upon the matters here submitted to his consideration. We ask him to lay aside every thing like passion, and judge of them as becomes an American citizen. Should he do so, we fear not the result of his determination—he cannot vote for General Jackson.

\*Captain Strother.

#### BY AUTHORITY.

#### LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.] AN ACT authorizing a Register to be issued for the brig Liberator, of Bath.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to order a register to be issued to the brig Liberator, of Bath, formerly a British vessel, called the Liberator; the said vessel having been stranded on the coast of the United States, and purchased by Parker McCobb, a citizen of the United States, and by him repaired: Provided, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owner, exceed three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved: March 10, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.] AN ACT to revive and continue in force "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to a certain Act of Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act passed the seven-teen day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain Acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," and which, by subsequent acts, has been revived and continued in force, until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the same, so far as relates to the act of Maryland, hereby is revived and continued in force, until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage of vessels propelled by steam, employed in the transportation of passengers.

Approved: March 10, 1828.

[PUBLIC—No. 7.] AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Courts of the United States in the District of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the District of North Carolina, shall, after the passing of this act, commence, and be held on the following days, that is to say: at Edenton, in and for the District of Albemarle, on the third Monday of April and October; at Newbern, in and for the District of Pomfroy, on the fourth Monday of April and October; and at Wilmington, in and for the District of Cape Fear, or Clarendon, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of April and October, in each and every year.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, process, and other proceedings, commenced or to commence, or which shall now be pending, in any of the said District Courts, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Courts, in the same manner as if the time for the holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved: March 10, 1828.

#### PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

The following proceeds from twenty-five Cows, the last season, we have from the owner, Mr. Jonathan Dyer, of Clarendon. Such enterprise is worthy of imitation.

6017 lbs. Cheese worth 64 cents	375 10
450 lbs. " " 12	18 60
1000 lbs. Butter, " 12 1/2	127 50
Proceeds from the sale of Calves,	50 00
	\$880 60

Mr. Dyer, further assures us that the whey and butter-milk amply paid for making and all contingent expenses. The cows had no extra keeping, but were doubtless well attended to.

#### Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1828.

#### Administration County Meeting.

The friends of the Administration of the General Government, are requested to meet at George Town, on the 15th day of April next—being Tuesday the second day of the Court of Common Pleas—on business of importance. Sussex County, Del. March 25th, 1828.

#### JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, will be neatly and promptly executed at this office. We hope our friends will take occasion to throw custom of this kind in our way, as our means for executing Jobs are equal to any in the Borough, and our prices quite as moderate.

We have lately received a supply of CARDS, of the best quality, and are now prepared to execute orders in this line in the neatest manner.

Subscribers who have removed from their former places of residence, and in consequence have not received their paper, will please give notice at our office where they may be found.

We are indebted to the very polite attention of the Hon. Kensey Johns, Jr. for a copy of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the state of the Finances.

Very late intelligence has been received from England. Lord Wellington is at the head of the Ministry. The King is displeased with the affair at Navarino, and appears unwilling to go to war with his "ancient ally" Turkey. Lord Cochrane has returned to England. The Allied Ambassadors have been ordered to assemble at Corfu, and await further instructions. The political aspect of affairs looks more like a continuance of peace than a war.

The Editor of the Patriot, in his paper of Friday last, headed "Colonial Trade" asserts that by the loss of the trade with the British West Indies, there is a loss to the country of four and a half millions of dollars per annum. We refer to an article below on the West India trade, in which it will be seen by extracts from official documents, that our trade to the British West Indies, never amounted, in any single year, to one half the sum named by the Colonel. In 1826, our exports to those Islands amounted to \$2,110,802, which exceeds any other year. The average in eight years was about 1,300,000 dollars. Where does the Colonel find his four millions and a half? Or where does he find material for all the romances with which his paper is filled.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

We have heard a great clamor about the loss of the West India trade, as skillful persons designate a suspension of the direct intercourse with the British West India islands—that is, because the United States has refused to Great Britain those privileges of trade which Great Britain has refused to the United States, and this is the whole of the matter. But that any loss has been sustained by this suspension, is not true. The exports to the West Indies, generally, in 1827, were quite as high as the average of seven years, the trade with which has been remarkably steady—least value of export in 1821, \$11,787,000 greatest in 1824, \$14,690,000,—in 1827, \$13,523,000. The trade with Cuba, for some years, has been worth nearly four times as much as that with all the British West Indies—that with poor despised Hayti one half more; and the exports of flour from the Chesapeake, Delaware and Hudson, to the ports of Massachusetts, is of itself, as valuable as ever was our whole trade with the British West Indies. But that trade is not in reality materially lessened. It is carried on through what are called the "neutral Islands"—and the consumers at Jamaica, &c. are compelled to pay two freights instead of one. This is the chief difference that exists—the chief loss encountered.

We have authority to say that the liberty taken by the Editor of the Patriot in one of his late papers, to dub the establishment of Mr. Mahlon Betts a "Jackson Iron Foundry," was unauthorized. Mr. Betts is, no doubt, obliged to the editor, for the kind manner in which he spoke of the excellence of his castings; but he does not wish to associate the name of his foundry with that of any political party, much less to raise above his door the sign of a faction. The name of the above establishment is "Wilmington Iron Foundry."

A convention of delegates from the several electoral districts in Baltimore county, was held in the city of Baltimore on the 4th of March, from which was issued a very spirited address to the voters. We extract the following paragraph therefrom, with a view to show its spirit.

"It was but lately that the eye of the body politic alighted on Gen. Jackson. He was nearly sixty years of age before any human being looked towards him as a future President of the United States. Ninety-nine in a hundred of those who are now loudest in supporting his election, never heard of his name previous to the battle of New Orleans. And what now is the important change proposed for your consideration? It is to reject the firmest patriots, the most able statesmen, and the staunchest republicans, whose virtues and talents have done honour to the civil regulations of their country during the whole course of their lives, and whose names have been intimately connected with every question of interest to the American public for more than thirty years. This we are called on to do; and to exalt

to office on their ruins a man whose whole life should demonstrate to every unprejudiced mind, that he has no claims on the country, except for his military exploits.—This was our deliberate opinion in the contest, and we see no reason to doubt its correctness."

Since we published the letter of David White, one of the Kentucky delegation who voted with Mr. Clay for the election of John Q. Adams, and who has since become an advocate of Gen. Jackson, a considerable stir has been created in the ranks of the opposition. Their presses were loud in the declaration that had Mr. White been brought before the Senate of Kentucky at the time of the late investigation of the charge of "bargain, sale," &c. he would have convicted Mr. Clay of the fact of the charge—that he held the key of the Pandora box, which was to reveal those hidden mysteries, those "damning facts," which were to produce such powerful effects.—Since Mr. W. has declared that "I have no secrets to communicate," and further "that my colleagues, or either of them, were guilty of the charge, cannot be established by me. I know of no impropriety of conduct, or impropriety of motive on the part of either of them, which would authorize me to attach to either of them the least criminality." We say, since David White has thus openly and honorably "come out" and declared the truth in the face of the Jackson party, of which he is now one—the heretics have been considerably put to it to know who they should next fix upon to hold the secret facts of the charge. Mr. Blair's honourable conduct in opposing himself the precedent "which goes to violate confidential correspondence, and to render unsafe all friendly, social, and intimate intercourse among men," has brought down upon him the suspicions of the heretics, and he is now fixed upon as the only person who can reveal the "damning facts." Mr. Blair refused to give his testimony, and gives his reasons for so doing.

"I assure the Senate that I am not actuated in withholding my testimony, by any consideration of the effect it might have on the reputations of the persons alluded to in the resolution, or on those inculpated as having made false charges against them. I oppose myself to a precedent, which goes to violate confidential correspondence, and to render unsafe all friendly, social, and intimate intercourse between men. This obstacle it is not in the power of the Senate to remove, and I trust it will not exert its power to punish that good faith, which would preserve a principle that should be held inviolable, unless where the laws of the country demand the sacrifice."

This, says the Editor of the National Gazette, is the strain of a gentleman—a man of true honor and probity. One who is capable of proclaiming, in order to promote party ends, or gratify personal resentments, what he has heard in confidence, or the unreserved intercourse of social meetings may be presumed capable also of misrepresenting the language or meaning of others. He is not to be trusted as an evidence.

There is a Mr. Kendall, who gives testimony in acrimonious printed letters, and before the Kentucky Senate, against Mr. Clay, and who is said to have been particularly fostered by that gentleman,—to have been nursed, when sick, in his house, &c. Such a case calls to mind the following Persian apologue.

"A tortoise and a scorpion travelled the same road, for a considerable distance, in good fellowship. The latter, on the ground of this friendship, asked the former to carry him over a deep stream. The tortoise complied; but what was his surprise to find his companion endeavoring with all his might to sting him! When he had placed him on the opposite shore, he turned to him and said, 'Are not you the most wicked and ungrateful of reptiles?' But for me you must either have given up your journey or have been drowned in that stream, and what is my reward? If it had not been for the armour which God has given me, I should have been stung to death." "Blame me not," said the scorpion, in a supplicatory tone, "it is not my fault; it is that of my nature: it is a constitutional habit I have of stinging!"

Among several papers which we received during the past week, bearing a request to "exchange," is one from Union-town, Penn. entitled the "Genius of Liberty," advocating the pretensions of Gen. Jackson. We were disposed, from the title, to place the paper on our exchange list, although promising but little advantage to us, owing to its locality; but our feelings recoiled, when we glanced upon the following paragraph, from the pen of the Editor, and the first we attempted to read—which is as shameless a falsehood as ever disgraced the columns of a public journal. We cannot consent to hold intercourse with a man so devoid of principle.

"Political Juggling.—Mr. Peter Force, Editor of the National Journal, lately published a note purporting to be written by Gen. Jackson, in which was neither grammar nor reason, and tending to ridicule the General. A few days ago several gentlemen called upon Force, and demanded to see the original copy; he showed them a forged paper, in which the writer attempted to imitate the hand writing of Gen. Jackson—they plainly told Force, that such conduct was highly dishonourable, and he was obliged to acknowledge the forgery! This is a miserable project of a sinking party, and proves that the people will not be forced into measures without their consent."

For the Delaware Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—In the Delaware Gazette of the 18th inst. the following paragraph appeared under the editoria head:

"More Bargains.—Our readers will recollect that Dr. Naudain retired from the canvass for Congress last fall, in favor of Mr. Johns, notwithstanding he had been running year after year, against Mr. M'Lane. They have since seen that he has received the appointment of Associate Judge upon party ground. Was it the condition of the bond? Was the Doctor promised something to induce him to decline; and was Mr. Clayton bound to redeem the promise? That such was the fact cannot be doubted, and the

People have only to say whether or not such promises shall be given and redeemed at their expense. If Mr. Clayton will make such promises, let him pay the expense himself."

As Mr. Harker, in the above paragraph, has asserted that "the fact cannot be doubted" that I "was promised something to induce" me "to decline the canvass for Congress last fall, in favor of Mr. Johns;"—and that "Mr. Clayton was bound to redeem the promise," I feel myself called upon, by regard for my own reputation, as well as a desire to do justice to others, to contradict the aspersions.—And I do declare every assertion, or insinuation, that I retired from the canvass last fall in favor of Mr. Johns, on account of any promise made to me; or that my late appointment was in consequence of any such promise, to be totally, absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

I forbear indulging in any comment on the conduct of Mr. Harker in fabricating this base calumny; but leave him to the compunctions of his own conscience, and the indignation of an insulted public.

A. NAUDAIN.

March 21, 1828.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

New Churches.—Several places of worship are about to be erected and enlarged in our Borough. The Presbyterians are making arrangements for the immediate erection of a splendid church. The Methodists propose enlarging their Meeting house. The Episcopalians are preparing to erect a small Church or Lecture Room—and subscription papers are circulating in order to raise funds to build a Swedish Lutheran Chapel. The spirit of improvement evidently pervades our community in a greater degree at this time, than at any previous period since the Borough was laid out in the year 1735.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

Arrived, at St. Georges, Del., on Thursday evening, 20th instant, the Canal Packet Boat, Lady Clinton, from Philadelphia, with passengers and Store goods. This boat, I am informed has been expressly fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and will run regularly to meet the Steam Boat at Delaware City—conveying passengers to and from Delaware City, St. Georges and Summit Bridge; which will remedy the evil so much complained of by visitors, heretofore, of getting conveyance along the line of Canal. This boat can now approach within a quarter of a mile of Summit Bridge.

From the neatness displayed in the construction and finish of the Lady Clinton, and the expense incurred by her enterprising owners, I hope the undertaking will prove an accommodation to the public, and a source of profit to the proprietors.

A friend to Enterprise.

#### MARINE.—Port of Brandywine.

#### CLEARED.

March 27.—Schooner Cyane, Slaterman, York, J. & E. Canby.  
Schr. Adrian, Sharp, do W. & S. S. Poole.  
do Barzilai, Mober, Middletown, J. Price & Son.  
Sloop Constitution, Somers, N York, J. H. Price & Co.  
do Signal, Thomas, do S. Shipley.

#### New Dry Goods Store.

The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just opened at No. 85 1/2 Market-st. three doors below the Upper Market, Wilmington, Del. a beautiful assortment of seasonable

#### DRY GOODS.

Consisting, in part, of Superfine and common broad cloths, blue, black, Oxford-mixed and assorted colours; vestings, superior calicoes, ginghams, Irish linen, cambric, jaconet and book muslins; bombazettes; an elegant assortment of figured Swiss muslins; white and colored hoskin gloves; fancy and bandanna hdkfs; gentlemen's stocks and cravats; silks of various kinds; canton crapes; ribbons, braids, suspenders, hosiery, gloves, &c.; bleached and brown muslins, a fine assortment, cheap; with a great variety of other goods, all of which will be offered on the most favourable terms, wholesale and retail.

JAMES A. SPARKS.

28—4t.

N. B. Constantly on hand and for sale, a quantity of live Geese Feathers, warranted to be of the best quality.

DRAWING of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery.—Sixth Class.—The Subscribers being requested to superintend the drawing of the Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery, Sixth Class, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers that were this day drawn from the Fifty-Four numbers placed in the wheel, viz:

50. 53. 45. 13. 15. 48. 8. 19.

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 50 was the first—No. 53 was the second—No. 45 was the third—No. 13 was the fourth—No. 15 was the fifth—No. 48 was the sixth—No. 8 was the seventh—No. 19 was the eighth and last.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington this 26th day of March, 1828.

FRED'K LEONARD,

SAMUEL HARKER,

JOHN M'CLUNG.

#### ANOTHER PRIZE

From the "Prize Selling Office." No. 13, 15, 45, the Capital Prize of \$1000! the third capital in the Scheme, and the highest prize sold in Delaware, was purchased at our office a few evenings since, by a gentleman from Smyrna. This adds another item to our brilliant catalogue of prizes. We also sold several minor prizes to residents of this Borough.

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

All to be drawn.

#### NEXT WEDNESDAY.

New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5 for 1828: Amount \$56,760! Capital prize \$10,000! Tickets \$5, shares in proportion, for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

PRIZE-SELLING OFFICE,

No. 28, Market Street, Wilmington, (Del.)

At a Stated Meeting of the Directors of Temperance Society of Wilmington, held at house of Willard Hall, Esq. 3d mo 24th, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed confer with the Tavern Keepers of this Borough upon the expediency of keeping a supply warm coffee as a substitute for spirituous liquors.

Resolved, That E. W. Gilbert, Willard Hall and Dr. Gibbons, be that committee.

Resolved, That the practice on Inquisition and arbitrations, of treating the jurors and arbitrators in lieu of paying their fees, is an ev greatly to be deprecated; the effects being calculated in different ways to be pernicious, and this mode either of executing the process of law, or administering justice, being derogatory to the character of our institutions.

ISAAC PEIRCE, Sec'y.

#### REMOVING.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand to No. 109, market street, nearly opposite John White's drug and china store, and next door to J. R. Brinckle's, where he has opened the following splendid assortment of Dry Goods, viz: superfine cloths and cassimeres, various colours; valencia, toliant and black silk vestings; marseilles quilts, new style; prints and ginghams; gentlemen's and ladies' worsted and cotton hose; superior gloves; blk and cold Italian mantuas, luteustrings and florences; do grosdenaples, &c. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen, long lawns, and Denmark table linens; superior shirtings and sheetings, &c; velvets and cords; Italian and Canton crapes; Madras, silk, flag and fancy silk hdkfs, with the usual assortment of Domestic Goods, such as plaids, stripes, sheetings, shirting, towlinens, drillings, and Pittsburgh cords. All of which will be sold on the very lowest terms.

WM. B. TOMLINSON,

Wilmington, March 25, 1828. 28—3m.

#### BOROUGH LOAN.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Borough Council a committee to receive proposals for a loan not exceeding \$12,000, on the credit of the Borough of Wilmington, for the purpose of distributing the water from the public basin through the streets, &c. at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and reimbursable at the end of fifteen years from the day of March inst.

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given, that such proposals will now be received by the undersigned at any time after the present date, for taking said Loan, until the 8th day of April 1828.

JAMES BROBSON.

JAMES GARDNER.

WILLIAM LARKIN.

March 24, 1828. 28—4Bp.

The Village Record and the United States Gazette will insert the above until the 8th April next.

#### N. Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike.

Notice is hereby given that an Election will be held at the house of Bennett Lewis, in the town of Newcastle, on Saturday the 29th day of March, inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing a President, four Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

JAMES COUPER, Sec'y.

March 18, 1828. 28—4m.

#### Ladies Boarding School.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Wilmington, Del. formerly conducted by Wm. Sherer, is now continued under the superintendence of Bishop Davenport, with the assistance of accomplished female teachers. The course of instruction pursued at this seminary, comprises all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of a female education. Terms of board, washing and tuition, in any of the common branches, \$30 per quarter, payable in advance.

Extra Charges.—For music, with the privilege of practicing on the piano, \$12; for the French and Spanish languages, taught by an experienced French teacher, \$6; drawing, painting and embroidery, \$6 per quarter.

The discipline of the school is mild, parental and christian. Particular attention is paid not only to the manners of the young ladies, but to their moral and religious instruction.

There will be one course of lessons in vocal music given in a year by a person highly competent; and a valuable Library for the use of the young ladies. To those who remain in the seminary a year or more, there will be no extra charges for books, stationary, or instruction in vocal music. No vacation, except the month of August.

RECOMMENDATION.—The subscribers take pleasure in recommending the above school to the patronage of the public. Mr Davenport has had experience, and much experience, in the business of education, having been engaged in it since he was 17 years of age. For three years and more, he has conducted a flourishing school in this place, and has fully justified the high testimonials and recommendations which he brought with him. At his request, the subscribers have engaged to act as a Visiting Committee, to examine quarterly the state and management of the institution; and we confidently expect the school will sustain if not increase its former reputation.

E. W. GILBERT,

Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in Wilmington.

WILLARD HALL,

WM. SHERER.

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr Davenport, but from the above satisfactory testimonial, and at his request, I shall be happy to act with the gentlemen as a visiting Committee.

PIERCE CONNELLY,

Minister of Trinity Church, Wilmington.

March 25, 1828. 28—4f.

#### Card Manufactory.

At the old and long established Card Factory, No. 40, West High-street, Wilmington, Delaware, near the Hyscals; the subscriber continues his occupation of Card making, and has on hand a good assortment of Machine Cards which he will sell on reasonable terms, and from an experience of more than 7 years in materials and workmanship, he flatters himself that he can easily make as good or a better article of the kind than can be made at any other establishment in the Borough. He has also on hand Fullers iron and brass jacks, combs, Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks.

WM. MARSHALL.

3mo. 25th, 1828. 14—1y.

#### Wilmington Card Factory,

ISAAC PEIRCE,

South West Corner of Market and High streets,

Wilmington, Del.

Has now on hand a good assortment of MACHINE CARDS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Orders from Manufacturers will be promptly executed. As he employs the best materials and greatest care in their construction, he is prepared to warrant them to perform equal to any that can be procured.

Persons wishing to supply themselves are respectfully invited to call and examine them.





From the New England Farmer.  
Scratches or Scalds in Horses.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I have been induced to make public through the medium of your useful paper, the results of my own practice, or experience, relating to scratches, or scalds in horses.

This disorder, or difficulty, is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of mine. The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two, or three, applications necessary, completely to effect a cure.

A FARMER.

A Remedy for Swollen Bags of Cows, from taking Cold, or Caked by Coagulated Milk.—Take of the root of the herb called by several names, that is, Garget, or Pokeweed, or Coacum, or Skoke or Pigeon berry. Make three doses of two ounces, cut fine, and mixed in three mashes of mesh, of wheat or rye bran and Indian corn meal, a little salt. Give a mess once in twelve hours.

And if the cow will not eat it, as sometimes will be the case, take two ounces of said root and boil it in water, and strain off a pail full, and when cold, set such a dose before the cow daily, confined from water and fed with dry fodder, and it rarely fails but it will be taken within twenty-four hours. Three doses generally cure. If the bag can be wet over two or three times a day, with cold water, in which some Indian meal is mixed, it may be well, especially if the bag is uncommonly warm.—Jb.

#### TURKEYS.

These birds are naturally inclined to ramble and will therefore thrive best in open countries, where there is not much shelter to harbor vermin. They are of a very tender constitution and while young must be carefully watched and kept warm; for the hens are so negligent, that while they have one to follow them, they will never take any care of the rest. Some people where they have the convenience of a small covert near the house, let them take their liberty and seek their own nests; but it is only in particular places that they do well with such management.

Turkeys are great feeders of corn, and if kept on it, will devour a great quantity; but if left to their liberty when grown up, they will get their own living, by feeding on herbs, seeds, &c. as they are very apt to straggle, they will often lay their eggs in secret places, and therefore the common sort of them must be often watched, and compelled to lay at home. They begin in March, and will sit in April; but they should not be suffered to sit on more than eleven or thirteen eggs at most. When they have hatched their brood (which will be in between twenty-five and thirty days) you must be particularly careful to keep the young ones warm; for the least cold will kill them. They must be fed either with curds, or green fresh cheese cut in small pieces; and let their drink be new milk, or milk and water. Some give them oatmeal and milk boiled thick together, into which they put wormwood chopped small, and sometimes eggs boiled hard; and cut in little pieces.—They must be fed often for the hen will not take much care of them;—and when they have got some strength, feed them abroad in a close walled place, where they cannot stray; you must not let them out till the dew is off the grass, taking care to have them in again before night, because the dew is very prejudicial to their health.

If you fatten turkeys, give them sodden barley, or sodden oats for the first fortnight, and for another fortnight cram them as you do capons. They are only to be crammed in the morning, which must be given to them warm, and let out all day, being sometimes fed with corn while out; because, as they are sullen birds, they will otherwise be apt not to fatten so kindly.

Turkeys' eggs are not only reckoned very wholesome, in general, but will likewise greatly contribute to the restoring of decayed constitutions.

Loading Hay in Chili.—A writer in the Christian Spectator, who has spent several years in Chili, (or Chile) remarks that almost all substances from the earth or sea, are transported on the back of mules in that country. A man mounds his mule and stands erect, while a second throws him up small bundles of long green hay, which he places round him as our hay makers load a cart. When a mule is so laden that nothing but his long ears and the owner's head are visible, he is brought to the city, where the rider sells to one and another until his load is gone.

Long sticks of timber are brought to market on mule back, one on each side of the animal. They are crossed and lashed together on the saddle; the upper ends project beyond the mule's head, and the lower ends drag on the ground behind, and sweep the whole street.

Woodpeckers useful.—A senseless warfare is often waged by boys and "children of a larger growth" against the woodpecker, a bird which is not only harmless but useful. Some have supposed that these birds injure apple trees and other trees, the bark of which they perforate; but this is not the fact. They are in pursuit of the Borer, and other insects injurious to the trees. Mr. Cornelius Coving, of Roxbury, informs us that he lately found in the stomach of one of these birds, no less than twenty three borers which had been recently extracted probably, from orchards in the vicinity. The tongue of this bird is said to be sharp pointed and bearded. Having made a hole, with his bill, into the habitation of the insect, he impales it on the point of his tongue, and is thus able to extract and convert it into food.

Maxim.—Death is the common friend and foe of man, but his friendship is only purchased by rectitude.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Delaware Weekly Advertiser, AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

The Editor, who has, for more than four years, conducted this paper, without reference to, or participation in, mere party politics, is now induced, by the urgency of public opinion and by his own reflections upon the present state of public affairs, to abandon the neutral course he has hitherto pursued, and take a stand, in the contest which is now agitating the Country, on that side which the strongest dictates of his conscience and his judgment have led him to approve from the origin of the controversy. He has been the constant supporter of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and of his Administration, in his individual capacity, and he now proposes to give him his sincere and utmost support as an Editor. In advocating Mr. Adams, he advocates a system under which the American people have flourished beyond any former example, and of which they are now enjoying the full benefits under the wise and able administration over which he presides. However highly he may estimate the military services of General Jackson, the Editor cannot sympathize with that species of man-worship of abject devotion to an individual, which would display its gratitude by prostrating, at his feet, the civil institutions of his Country, or by elevating him to the first office in the gift of the people, regardless of the absence of all necessary qualifications.

he cause which he has espoused, he pledges himself, that no defamation or private character shall find a place in his columns; a good cause requires no aid from scurrilous jests, or the indulgence of private malignity. With this brief exposition of his intentions, the Editor contents himself for the present; presuming that nothing more will be necessary to elicit from the friends of the Administration in Delaware, that support and countenance, without which, his undertaking must fail.

The miscellaneous character of this paper will be preserved. A portion of its columns will be regularly devoted to Agricultural and Manufacturing intelligence, and literary articles. The moderate price of this paper, places it within the compass of the means of almost every individual, and the Editor flatters himself, that with the support which may be conveniently afforded to it, he will be enabled to render it an efficient advocate of correct political principles, and a useful and entertaining miscellany.

W. A. MENDENHALL.

February 1, 1828.

#### Bank Note Exchange.

Thursday, February 28.

NEW-YORK.			
N. Y. City banks	par	Catskill bank	1
J. Barker's	no sale	Bank of Columoia	
Albany banks	1	Hudson	1
Troy bank	1	Middle District bk.	1
Mhawak bank, Sche-		Auburn bank	1
nectady	1	Geneva bank	1
Lensingburg bank	1	Utica bank	1
Newburg bank	1	Platsburg bank	unc.
Newb. br. at Ithaca		Bank of Montreal	5
Orange county bank	1	Canada bank	5
Ontario	1		

NEW-JERSEY.			
State bank at Cam-		Bank of New Bruns-	
den	par	wick	1
at Elizabethtown	1	Protection and Lom.	
at N. Brunswick	1	bank	unc.
at Patterson	1	Trenton Ins. Co.	par
at Morristown	1	Farmers' bk. Mount	
at Sussex	1	Holly	par
Jersey bank	unc.	Cumberland bank	par
Bank in Newark		Franklin bank	unc.

Banks in Newark	1	Franklin bank	unc.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadel. banks	par	New Hope, new c-	
Easton	par	mis	unc.
Germantown	par	Chambersburg	2
Montgomery co.	par	Farm. bk. Reading	2
Chester county, W.	par	Gettysburg	2
Chester	par	Carlisle bank	2
Delaware co. Ches-	par	Swatara bk.	no sale
ter	par	Pittsburg	1
Lancaster bank	2	Silver Lake	no sale
Farmers bk Lancas-	par	Northumber. Union	1
ter	par	& Colum. bk Mil-	1
Harrisburg	par	ton	no sale
Northampton	par	Greensburg	4
Columbia	par	Brownsville	4
Farmers' bk. Bucks	par	Other Pennsylvania	4
county	par	notes	no sale
York bank	2		

DELAWARE.			
Bank of Del.	par	Farmers bk. & br.	par
Wilmington & Bran-		Smyrna	par
dywine	par	Laurel bank	no sale

MARYLAND.			
Baltimore banks	$\frac{1}{2}$	Conococheague bk.	
do city bank	$\frac{1}{2}$	at Williamsport	$\frac{1}{2}$
Annapolis	$\frac{1}{2}$	Bank of Westminster	$\frac{1}{2}$
Br. of do. at Easton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Havre de Grace	
Do. at Frederick-		Elkton	$\frac{1}{2}$
town	$\frac{1}{2}$	Carolina	unc
Hagerstown bank	$\frac{1}{2}$		

By the President of the United States.  
IN pursuance of law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at Washington, in the State of Louisiana, on the second Monday in June next, for the disposal of the lands of the United States in the following townships and fractional townships in the Land District North of Rio River, to wit:

Townships Five and Seven, of Range, One East.  
Townships Four, Five, Six, Seven and Eight, of Range Two, East.  
Townships Four, Five and Eight, of Range Three, East.  
Fractional Township Three, of Range Six, East.  
Fractional Townships One, Two and Three, of Range Seven, East.  
Fractional Townships Two, and Three, of Range Eight, East.  
A Fractional Township Nine of Range Eleven, East.

Township Seven, of Ranges One and Two West.  
The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for other purposes, will be excluded from Sale, which will proceed in the order above designated, beginning with the lowest number of section in each township.  
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1828.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:  
GEO. GRAHAM,  
Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.  
Printers of the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the foregoing Proclamation once a week until the day of sale.  
Feb. 28.

#### HORSE BILLS

Printed at the Office of the Delaware Weekly Advertiser, No. 81, Market-st., on reasonable terms.—Orders will meet with prompt attention.

### AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the borrowing a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Burgesses and Borough Council of the Borough of Wilmington, and it is hereby ordained by the same, That James Brobbs, Esq. Wm. Larkin, and James Gardner be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee who are authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of the Borough of Wilmington, for the purpose of distributing the Brandywine water from the public basin, through the streets, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Wilmington, and other purposes, a sum of money not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and reimbursable at the end of fifteen years from the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That the person or persons from whom the said sum of money shall be borrowed, shall receive a credit for the same on the books of the Treasurer of the Borough, and that certificates shall be issued to such person or persons, stating that the Borough of Wilmington is indebted to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, in a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly; and that the certificates shall be signed by the first burgess, under the public seal of the Borough, and the Treasurer thereof; and the said certificates shall be transferable only on the books of the Treasurer of the Borough, personally or by attorney.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That the faith of the Borough of Wilmington, and the proceeds of the taxes annually levied in the said Borough, be, and the same is hereby pledged, for the redemption of the principal and interest of the said loan.

Passed at the Town Hall, March 5, 1828.  
JAMES BROBBS, First Burgess  
Attest: J. P. FAIRLAND, Ck. B. Council.  
25—4f.

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of BETTLE & JENKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them to Joshua C. Jenkins, who is duly authorized to settle the concerns of the firm.

THOMAS BETTLE,  
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,  
No. 107, Market-st., Philadelphia.  
2d Mo. 1st, 1828. 22—4f.

#### Wholesale Drug Store.

No. 107, Market-st. North side, below Third Street, Philadelphia.

Country Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers and others, can be supplied at the shortest notice with

MEDICINES,  
PAINTS,  
OILS,  
VARNISHES,  
DYE-STUFFS,  
WINDO GLASS,  
SHOP FURNITURE, &c. &c.  
Of the best quality—Wholesale or Retail—on liberal terms, by  
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,  
(Late Bettle & Jenkins.)  
2d Mo. 4, 1828. 22—4m.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

V. M'NEAL & SON,  
No. 98, & 100, Market Street,

Have just added to their former stock of Boots and Shoes,

1000 pair of Men's Coarse Shoes,  
500 " do do Lace Boots,  
1200 " do do Fine Shoes,  
2000 " Girls', Boys', and Children's  
Leather and Morocco Boots & Shoes.  
6 Cases of Women's Eastern made Morocco Shoes, large size.  
2 " of Women's Leather Shoes, shoe soles, straps and heels.

They have also on hand, of their own manufacture, 1500 pair of Coarse Water-Proof Boots. The above articles will be sold low, for cash or approved acceptances, wholesale or retail; and country merchants would find it to their advantage to call, as they will be supplied on as favorable terms as they could meet with in Philadelphia or elsewhere.  
Wilmington, Sept. 4, 1827. 18—

#### Machine Cards.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,  
No. 40, West High-street, Wilmington, Delaware,  
Manufactures and keeps on hand a constant supply of all kinds of Machine Cards, both for Cotton and Woollen Factories. Also, Fullers' and Hatters' Iron and Brass Jacks, Complete Cleaners, Screws, and Tacks, at Philadelphia prices.

N. B. The highest will be given to about 150 good setters if they apply as above.  
12mo. 20th, 1827. 14—1y.

#### TO THE AFFLICTED!

In justice to myself, I have been induced to reply to a false and unjustifiable attack made upon me and others by Swaim, the vendor of a certain Panacea in this city. I do this, in order to remove from the public mind, the false impressions which may arise out of his pompous and incorrect statement in the public prints.—Mr. Swaim wishes to establish the belief, that he is the sole patentee of the celebrated Panacea, upon which he has built his fortunes; and not satisfied with asserting this, he goes on to condemn all others as spurious and false imitations. Now nothing is more entirely destitute of TRUTH. I have been acquainted with the ORIGINAL RECIPE FROM WHICH SWAIM MANUFACTURES HIS MEDICINE, FOR upwards of TEN YEARS. IT WAS OBTAINED FROM MY FATHER-IN-LAW, WHO HAS USED IT FOR THIRTY YEARS, AND PERFORMED INNUMERABLE EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITH IT. In every case where I have administered this medicine, its powerful virtues have not been known to fail: this, of itself, and I have certificates to substantiate the fact, would give the lie to Mr. Swaim's bare assertion. Perfectly satisfied as I am, with the increasing orders for it, which are reaching me from various parts of the Union, should not have thought it necessary to make this plain statement of the relative merits of the case, had not Mr. Swaim, on one occasion, when a Lady personally waited on him, to purchase his Panacea, and complained of his extortionate price, remarking to him that she could purchase mine for half the money, advised her not to take any of it for fear it might produce fatal consequences, and went on to say that it was not genuine. Thousands of persons who are now enjoying the blessings of health, established by its use, will bear me out in this assertion, THAT "PARKER'S RENOVATING PANACEA" IS, IN EVERY RESPECT, EQUAL TO SWAIM'S, AND CAN BE TAKEN IN ALL CASES WHERE HIS HAS PROVED EFFICACIOUS, WITH SECURITY AND FREEDOM. AND I CAN SAY, WITHOUT FEAR OF CONTRADICTION, AND I CAN ESTABLISH THE FACT BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT—THAT MY MEDICINE AND HIS ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ANY MERCURIAL PREPARATION.

JOHN A. PARKER.

### Vegetable Renovating Panacea.

Carefully prepared from the original recipe, and warranted equal to any now in use.

#### FOR THE CURE OF

Liver Complaints, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Mercurial Disease, Tumours, Putrid Sore Throat, Tetters, Ulcers, &c. &c.

It is particularly beneficial in Rheumatism, its effects being such as completely to remove the complaint.

In all cutaneous diseases, or affections of the skin, perhaps there is no medicine that has been more eminently successful. In the early stages of Consumption, it will be found of eminent service. It affords effectual relief in Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases.

Several cases of Jaundice have been radically removed by the use of only a few bottles. Dyspepsia, or indigestion, is taken away by its powerful virtues; and where Children are concerned it is known to be a salutary operative and for that purpose kept by families to be used in the complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

This Medicine is Warranted Genuine, and is equal to any now in use; it is carefully prepared from the original Recipe.

By JOHN A. PARKER. Certificates from respectable persons who it has radically cured of various confirmed diseases, accompany each bottle.

This Panacea has been highly recommended by many respectable Physicians, and Professors in the University of Pennsylvania. It has performed remarkable cures, after all the efforts of experience and skill have failed. A timely use of it will prevent Consumptions, as it carries off the complaints that terminate in this fatal wide spreading disease. It is a well known fact, that more die with this disease than of any other to which the human family are exposed. Indeed, it has spread to such an alarming extent, and is so certain in its operation, when once it has got the ascendancy, that we cannot be too careful in nipping in the bud the diseases that generate it.

In cases where Mercury has been used, the effects of which remain in the system, it is an invaluable medicine. It restores the constitution to its wonted vigor and soundness, and completely eradicates the evils that attend it, and many more can bear testimony to its good effects in this particular.

#### PRICE \$2 PER BOTTLE.

\$20 PER DOZEN.

Post-Masters, or other Gentlemen, who may interest themselves in the sale of this Medicine, shall have a liberal discount allowed them. They may be assured that the ingredients used in the manufacture of it are entirely simple, and of a corrective nature, and its specific qualities have been tested by many of our most respectable Physicians.

Orders from any part of the Union will be attended to with punctuality, and every information given that may be required. Address to JOHN A. PARKER, Atkinson and Alexander, Printers, Philadelphia.

CERTIFICATES.

I was afflicted, several years ago, with a mercurial disease, which destroyed my health and enfeebled my constitution to that degree that I despaired of ever again recovering from the effects of it. I had been under the care of a physician for more than seven months, and my malady still continued to increase; in fact I had become ulcerated, when by chance, I became acquainted with Mr. John A. Parker, who informed me that he believed he could cure me in a very short time with his Panacea, five bottles of which restored me to health and comfort.

G. MILLS,  
Witness, J. H. STEWART.  
Philadelphia, February 14, 1827.

I hereby certify that my wife was afflicted with the most excruciating Rheumatic pains in all her limbs for two months; being advised to try Parker's Panacea, I procured two bottles, one however, entirely removed the pain, and she is now well.

JAMES C. MURCH.  
The Proprietor of Parker's Panacea has the satisfaction of laying before the public, the following recommendatory notice of his Medicine from Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, a highly respectable Practitioner in Philadelphia.

"Having been requested to state, what experience I have had of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea, I am enabled to say, that three patients, who have used of the bottles, presented for trial, have evidently derived great benefit. The first is a respectable female, who labored under extreme Scrofulous debility, in which the stomach participated largely—its digestive functions being much disordered. After taking one bottle, her health was improved—her appetite, digestion and complexion ameliorated; and in the use of the second bottle her convalescence is speedy.

The second is the son of a board-merchant, who suffers with the hip-disease, a scrofulous affection or curries of the neck of the thigh bone. Previously to the use of Parker's Panacea, he had habitually suffered great pain in the affected part, and his general health was much impaired. He has taken nearly two bottles, and his parents say he has been more free of pain than before, while his general health is fast improving.

The third is a Lady, whose disease is supposed to be Rheumatic—and who has long suffered with an extensive ulcer of the leg, resisting the remedies prescribed by two regular and eminent physicians, who apprehended the loss of the limb by gangrene. By request, I called to see her today; viewed the ulcer, which is now not more than a fourth, in diameter and depth, of what it was originally—and she says she has received more benefit from the two bottles of Parker's Panacea, than from any medicine that had been before administered."

If the above recommendatory notice is calculated to benefit the proprietor, it is at his service.  
E. A. ATLEE.

Philadelphia 5th Mo. 30, 1827.  
Sold by JOSEPH BRINGHARST, Druggist and Chemist, No. 87, Market street Wilmington.  
Also, at J. HARRIS'S Drug Store, opposite the Town-Hall, Market-street.

#### Wilmington Phoenix Foundry.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Furnace is now in complete operation, at N. 81, King street, between High and Queen streets—and having in his employment the best workmen, he is prepared to execute various kinds of casting, such as  
Motors, Pots and Kettles, for Chemists.  
Soap-Boilers' Kettles and Kirls.  
Paper Mill Screw-pins and Boxes.  
Cauldron Rollers of any pattern.  
Steam Engine work in general.  
Mill Gearing of all kinds.  
Plough Castings.

Cotton and Woollen machinery of every description, warranted sufficiently soft to turn or cut; all of which will be done with neatness and despatch, under the immediate direction of William Hamilton.

Orders from a distance, promptly attended to by  
WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
3d Mo. 8th, 1828. No. 96, Market street.

### GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Subscribers' names, &c. are inserted without charge.

#### Dry Good Merchants.

Chalkly Somers, 48, Market-street.  
Bazby & Bassett, 62, market st.  
John Patterson, 30 market Street.  
W. B. Tomlinson, No. 109, market Street.  
John R. Brinckle, corner of market & Queen streets.  
William M'Cauley, Brandywine, north side of the Bridge.  
Allan Thomson, 43 market st.  
John W. Tatum, 82 market st.

#### Grocery Stores.

Joseph Mendenhall & Co. corner of King and Second streets.  
Joseph C. Gilpin, 46, market st.  
James & Samuel Brown, 8 High st.  
Clement & Gordon, corner of Market and Kennet.  
Peter Horn, corner king and front sts.  
John Rice, Brandywine, south of bridge.  
Samuel Stroud, corner of front and orange.  
George Winslow, 179 market st.  
John Wright, corner of Front and Marke

#### Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

John Matthews, Delaware-st., third door below water-st. N. Castle.  
Theophilus Jones, 27 market st.  
Val. M'Neal & son, 98 and 100 market st.  
William M'Neal, 170 king st.  
William White, 4 high-st.

#### Merchant Tailors.

George R. O Daniel, No. 26, market-st.  
James Simpson, No. 2, west third street.

#### Millinery and Fancy Stores.

Mary and Rebecca White, 110 market st.

#### Hotels and Taverns.

James Plumley, Washington Inn, 39 mark et st.  
Joshua Hutton, Queen of Otaheite, corner of market and queen sts.

#### Soap & Candle Manufacturers.

Bainton & Bancroft, market, near kennet and corner of third and orange-sts.

#### Carpenters.

Joseph Seeds, Broad, above Orange-st.  
Elisha Huxley, Broad, one door below King.

#### Watch Makers.

Ziba Ferris, 89 market st.  
Charles Canby, 83 market st.  
George Jones, 25 market-st.

#### Silver Smiths and Jewellers.

James Guthrie, 41 market st.  
Emmor Jeffers, Quaker Hill, three doors below the Meeting-House.  
Joseph Draper, No. 77, market-st.

#### Curriers.

James Webb, High, between Orange and Shipley-sts.

#### Cabinet Warehouse.

John Ferris, Jr. shipley, between 2d and 3d

#### Tobacco & Segar Manufacturers

Thomas A. Starret, 10 west high st.

#### Bread and Biscuit Bakers.

Miller Dunott, 103 Shipley st.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Machine Cards—Isaac Peirce, Maker; at the S. W. corner of Market and High-sts.  
Surveyor of Land, and Conveyancer—Lea Pusey, No. 10, East Queen-st.  
Union School—George W. S. Mackay, Teacher, front-st., near the corner of west-street.

Bernard M'Guigen, bottles Porter, Ale and Cider, at No. 81, market-st., and 15, East Third-st.

Plough Making and Wheelwrighting—Abraham Aldridge, corner of Market and Water-st.

Iron and Coal Merchant—Thomas Garrett, Jr. 39, Shipley-st.

Master Bricklayer, and Lime Merchant.—B. W. Brackin, old Lime stand, No. 15, west Broad-st.

Tanner.—Benjamin Webb, Queen, between Tatnell and Orange-sts.

Lottery and Exchange Office.—Robertson & Little, 28, market street.

James C. Allen Teacher No. 105, Orange-st above the Hay-Scales.

Thomas C. Alrichs, Fancy Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, corner of market and second streets.

Jacob Alrichs, Machine Maker, corner of shipley and broad streets.

Iron Foundry—Mahlon Betts, corner of Orange and Kent-sts.

Morocco Manufacture—Robinson's & Co. 98 market st.

Conveyancer—Benjamin Ferris, at the corner of West and Third streets.